SATURDAY NIGHT

IN THIS ISSUE

ALL RIGHT, WHAT IS OUR FOREIGN POLICY?

by Michael Barkway

MAY 8, 1951 VOL. 66, NO. 31

—RCAF

NIGHT FLIGHT: *Red Indian pilot in England.*

10c

Red Sparks in Peterborough

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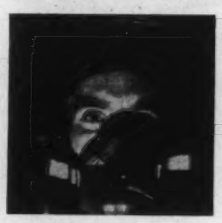
BEHIND THE SCENES



Cover: Poised for night-flying takeoff in the cockpit of a Vampire fighter is **FO K. J. Thorneycroft** of the 421 Squadron, RCAF. This is the Canadian air force squadron attached to the RAF, now undergoing advance training at Odiham, Hants., in England. It is also just one spore in the mushroom growth of the RCAF in the past year. In that period, we have developed: two more fighter squadrons (there were two); two maritime squadrons for long-range patrol; two more auxiliary squadrons for a total of 12. World War II bases have been refurbished and recruiting has been accelerated (the women's division of the air force will be the only one in the three services to be active). Radar defence has been started with U.S. cooperation. While most of our planes are British or U.S. or are World War II surplus, Canadian industry is now in high gear to provide up-to-date equipment for the trained crews already beginning to graduate. Canadair is providing F-86 Sabre interceptors; Avro Canada promises CF-100 long-range fighters in quantity; Canadian Car & Foundry plans to build 1,000 modified Harvard trainers. And with training schools rapidly expanding at Centralia (*see Page 9*), Gimli, Man., Chatham, NB, and Greenwood, NS; at Camp Borden, Aylmer, Ont., and St. John's, Que.; and a host of other centres for all branches of the service, our 1953 goal of 40 squadrons, 3,000 aircraft and 45,000 personnel is promised speedy realization—*National Defence Photo.*

Next Week: Michael Barkway again on our foreign policy; Janet Berton on "Beef Steaks and the Arthritis Puzzle"; a story on a man who makes Canada's most mouth-watering flies for fish; pictures of the Dominion Drama Festival.

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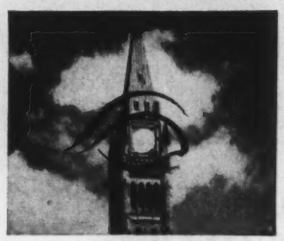

OTTAWA VIEW

DAIRY BUSINESS

FOR the first time in 11 years the Canadian Government has no bulk food contracts with Great Britain. At the end of last week Agriculture Minister **Gardiner** announced a floor price for cheese of 28 cents a pound, plus storage charges. The same day representatives of the British Ministry of Food (Sir Andrew Jones and J. W. Rodden) reached agreement with the Ontario Cheese Producers' Marketing Board, which substantially betters the floor price. The probability is that the Canadian Government's offer to buy at 28 cents will not have to be used at all.

—CP

JAMES G. GARDINER

The price the British are now paying is a substantial advance on the best they offered at the beginning of the year. They need cheese very badly, and must have realized that they could not get it except by paying a price which would call forth the production.

The result may be to reduce butter supplies. The Government's floor prices — 28 cents for cheese and 58 cents for butter — were designed to tip the balance in favor of butter; but the increased price offered by the British may swing it the other way.

Butter which the Government puts into store this summer at 58 cents, will cost 61-62 cents out of store in the winter. This means that the retail price should not go above 70 cents either this year or next: this is a two-year arrangement.

Equally important is the Government's commitment to import enough New Zealand butter to carry us through the winter. By December 1 our own stocks will be known, and the undertaking is to order then whatever imports we need. If this promise is fulfilled, reduction in our own production would not hurt the consumer and there should be no shortage in the spring.

AIRMEN AND PLANES

THE Chief of the Air Staff, Air Marshal **Wilfred Curtis,** went down to Washington at the end of last week for meetings with the Air Force Chiefs of the United States, Britain and France.

The two major problems worrying all the NATO air staffs are the shortage of engines and the shortage of trained aircrew.

In principle it is agreed that training of aircrew will not be expanded anywhere in Britain or western Europe, though we cannot afford to close down any existing facilities. This means that the training programs of Canada and the U.S. are vital to the whole NATO air effort (*see Page 9*). In Canada the main limit on expansion is the shortage of buildings. If it were possible — financially or practically — to get more new buildings besides those already planned for this year, the training scheme could be stepped up next year. If we can't increase the building this year, the present training plan cannot be increased till 1953.

ALL-CANADIAN

BY NEXT year Canadian factories will be turning out all the Harvard training planes we need; and it will be an all-Canadian operation. Engines and instruments and everything else will be Canadian-built. We must also have two-seater jet trainers. The plane selected is the Lockheed T33, a training version of the famous "Shooting Star"; but it isn't settled where they'll come from.

Shortage of jet engines still holds up the plane-building program. By next year A. V. Roe will be turning out the Orenda in sufficient quantity to power CF100 fighters, but with none to spare for the F86's. However, 12-15 months hence U.S. production will be in its stride and the planned rate of output is enormous.

CAPITAL IMPORTS

THE chief significance of the $316 million deficit on Canada's international current account last year is that, for the first time for many years, we did not raise enough capital to finance our own developments. Although American direct investment in Canada rose throughout the postwar years (1947: $48 million; 1948: $71 million; 1949: $88 million; 1950; $167 million), the *net* movement of capital was outwards, and not inwards, right up to the end of 1949. 1950 marked the change. Last year our developments outstripped our savings and we had to import capital.

The $316 million deficit on current account was more than covered by the capital inflow which came near to one billion dollars. Not all of this was sound investment, but well over $300 million of it probably was. The experts find nothing wrong with this capital inflow, provided: (1) that the investments are productive ones which will carry the debt and more—which certainly seems to be the case; and (2) that the proportion of imported capital does not become too great in relation to our own savings and investments: this does not yet seem to be the case, though any possible increase in Canadian savings would be healthy.

CAPITAL COMMENT

Press Gallery Is Under Fire

A FREE and independent press is so important a factor in Canadian life that any suggestion that any section of it is falling down on the job comes as a shock and a challenge. From magazine writers and from at least one MP, criticisms have recently been directed at the parliamentary press gallery at Ottawa. These include complaints that many members of the gallery are content to swallow Government press releases and ministerial statements without independent investigation; also that Government gets a much better press that the Opposition parties.

I do not think the allegations have ever gone to the extent of charging that the gallery is so beholden to the Government, so anxious to stand in well with the Government, that it deliberately slants the news in favor of the powers-that-be. But privately, at least, it has been charged that some members of the Gallery are, in effect, Government "stooges".

Any comment on such charges by a member of the Gallery may be open to the objection that one does not look to interested parties for disinterested truth. But a case can be made out for an assertion that it is a deep-seated condition arising from many causes, and not the waning independence or aggressiveness of newspapermen at Ottawa which is chiefly at fault. Those who sigh for the old days, when the issues were sharper, the assault on the Government of the day more biting and devastating, and the reporters more effective in opposition, should consider how the circumstances have changed.

Sharper Lines

It is certainly true that political issues were once much more clear-cut, that sharper party lines were drawn, and that parties in power were held more closely to account. Sir John A. MacDonald did not talk to Grit reporters, certainly not to give them scoops, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not treat Tory reporters as he did those representing his friends. In those days there was no non-partisan Canadian Press, and there were usually two violently opposing newspapers in every city of any consequence. The political issues were relatively simple; the sources of news were fewer; the "brains trust" did not exist; there were no public relations bureaus.

Moreover, the official Opposition in the House was united and usually sufficiently strong to keep the Government continuously on its toes. It normally hoped and expected to be in power soon; it dug up plenty of political ammunition, and it supplied its own partisan reporters, editors and newspapers with ample "copy."

If today things are different, we should remember that for 16 years the Liberals have been in power, with an overwhelming majority most of the time; that they have successfully occupied a broad path down the middle of the road—"all things to all people" if you wish to be cynical—and have thus made it very difficult to develop a really powerful opposition either to the Right or to the Left. Weak party prospects in turn perpetuate weak oppositions; it is difficult to recruit the best young men for what may seem to be a hopeless short-term career. Moreover, the power of the Opposition is gravely reduced when it is split into a small Right wing and a small Left wing, because each of them tends to cancel out each other's criticisms. For example, if one group to the left of the Speaker attacks the Government for keeping too many controls, while the other demands more controls, the party in power can sit smugly by.

Grave Danger

I am not trying to defend the present state of affairs; I think it contains the grave danger that we may move to a one-party state, with the classic safeguard missing, namely, the readiness with which voters can install a strong alternative Government if the party in power fails in its duty. But it is one factor in the inadequacy of current press opposition.

Reporters are sent to Ottawa to report. Normally it is much more exciting to report invective and devastating criticism than it is to report the defence. But it is, I think, quite unreasonable to expect reporters to do the main work of the Opposition in exposing flaws in Government policy. Perhaps editors and commentators should be doing more of that. But they, too, are handicapped, if they do not get a lead from the Opposition.

Governments today, especially those long entrenched, can escape much deserved criticism because of the complexity of modern issues, the extremely able "brains trust" on which they lean, and the skilful band of public relations men in their employ. Unhealthy? Probably, but the press is not chiefly to blame.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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51-30

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LETTERS

Yukon Capital

FOR some time the Dawson District of the Yukon Territory has been the subject of unfavorable publicity. The Department of Resources and Development, which has jurisdiction over the Territory, has been preparing the public for the transfer of the capital from Dawson to Whitehorse.

The people of Dawson bitterly resent the transfer of the capital. The placer mines of Dawson have made a very substantial contribution to the national economy. The capital investment in the industry is infinitely greater than that of any other private venture in the Yukon. The proved reserves will keep the present fleet of dredges in operation for many years. The present payroll, the disbursements for supplies and services and the production of gold is still a substantial contribution. Whitehorse has contributed little but has been built up almost entirely by lavish expenditure of the U.S. Army and our Federal Government. We also resent the unfair manner in which the merits of the two communities have been dealt with in the publicity campaign sponsored by the Department of Resources and Development.

Dawson, Y.T. ANDREW BAIRD

The Stone

WHILE one cannot but admire the spirit of Sir Hartley Shawcross, he may have been in error in allowing the absconders of the Stone of Scone to go Scot-free. I suggest that a better procedure might have been to have found them technically guilty (as they were) and then fine them the exact amount which they have received from the London *Daily Express* for the eleven syndicated articles dealing with their so-called adventures.

Sydney, NS MALCOLM MURRAY

Not Lost

RE GISELE ITEM PAGE 14 OF APRIL 10 ISSUE. DO NOT THINK SHE IS LOST TO CANADA AS SHE DUE TO RETURN TO NORMANDIE IN MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL AFTER CLUB 15 SERIES . . . WE RELEASED HER TO MAKE THE CLUB 15 SHOW ON THE UNDERSTANDING SHE WOULD RETURN TO NORMANDIE WHERE SHE MADE HER FIRST NIGHT CLUB APPEARANCE LAST SEPTEMBER.

Montreal, Que. JACK MARSTERS

Chance for Immigrants

RE THE article "Canada Is Worth It!" by J. B. Priestley (SN, March 27), I am one of these new cultured Canadians filled with strong enthusiasm for and great belief in this free and democratic state. But I still have an impression that native Canadians are not giving satisfactory opportunities and enough encouragement to the cultural immigration . . . There are many people from foreign countries with wonderful ideas, technical skill . . . . but they are often helpless in their creative efforts because of lack of opportunity for cultured people.

Kitchener, Ont. JOSEPH ANTOSIK

"Scientism"

I SHOULD like to mention that the word "Scientism" (SN, April 17, Page 7) is not the invention of Karl Stern. It has occupied a prominent place in the lecturing of Rev. Dr. D. R. G. Owen, Professor of Philosophy of Religion at U of T Trinity College, for some years.

Scientism (as used by Dr. Owen) is philosophy which purports to account for the whole of reality by an empirical approach. For example, Marxism took the 19th century empirical hypotheses of "evolution" and "progress" and transformed them into the dogmas of "economic determinism" and "utopianism". Or, as you say, it claims to exalt the servant—"science"—to the position of master.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 31 May 8, 1951

Church and Psychiatrist

PSYCHIATRY is certainly one of the youngest of the sciences, but that is not in itself a reason for distrusting its teachings. It seems to be a habit of "young" sciences to explain the universe in terms of their own proper little body of knowledge. Geology and biology, the new sciences of the nineteenth century, established (we venture to think) the facts that the earth is several million or billion years older than had been supposed and that the forms of life that inhabit it have developed from simpler forms; but some geologists and biologists went rather further than these conclusions, and told us that they had proved that God did not exist and that the Bible had no revelatory value. Similarly today some of the psychiatrists are assuring us that they have proved that good and evil do not exist and that there is no scientific reason why any human being should be sorry for anything that he has done. The teachers of religion and the teachers of ethics are naturally complaining that this is going a bit too far.

We have been expecting this feud to come to a head in Canada some time or other, and it seems to be doing so in Montreal. There may be repercussions in Toronto, where the question of the status of psychiatry in relation to public health is far from settled. Montreal has an Allan Memorial Institute of Psychiatry connected with the Royal Victoria Hospital. It has the reputation of doing excellent work in scientific research and in the practice of the attendant art of psychic healing. Its director is Dr. D. Ewan Cameron, who recently called on the Montreal Rotary Club for "an insistent demand that we be concerned with what is, not with what some system claims should be, in regard to human behavior." The Anglican Bishop of Montreal, as we go to press, is reported to be preparing a statement condemning the views of the director.

Canon W. H. Davison, who brought the matter before the Synod, called Dr. Cameron's speech "a frightful heresy", and urged the Synod to stress "the great blessings which are made available through the Church's ministry of Absolution", and to encourage the clergy to "the exercise of this function of their pastoral ministry" for the benefit of those "who are troubled in mind, whose consciences are by sin accused". The matter may have been made somewhat more newsworthy by the fact that the Royal Victoria is about to campaign for seven million dollars.

We incline to think that the Protestant churches have rather laid themselves open to the attack of the psychiatrists, by their widespread neglect, in recent decades, of the whole subject of sin, repentance and reconciliation. Dr. Cameron appears to reduce sin to nothing more than "what some system claims should not be in regard to human behavior," which is practically equivalent to relegating it to the realm of Santa Claus and the Big Bad Wolf. Religion tells a man that he has sinned, but that he can be restored to psychic health by repenting and acting out his repentance; Dr. Cameron tells him simply that he has never sinned. Religion is very old and psychiatry is very new, and we suspect that in this matter, which is scarcely within the field of pure science, religion may have more wisdom than psychiatry.

National Newspaper Awards

LAST month twenty-five Canadian journalists, from fourteen newspapers and The Canadian Press, were honored by the National Newspaper Awards for work done in 1950. It was the second year for which the awards, set up by the Toronto Men's Press Club with the financial sponsorship of the Toronto publisher, George McCullagh, to encourage and develop the individual qualities of members of the profession, have been given. The

PASSING SHOW

THE Torquay tariff talks are reported to have been disappointing. This is the age of the walkie-talkie and the Torquay-talkie-no-walkie.

Washington has set aside $800,000 for a bomb-proof shelter for the President and his staff. And it was done before MacArthur's bomb exploded, too.

A Vancouverite complains that there is no such thing as an efficient and economical potato peeler. Which puts potato peelers in the same class as governments.

No government, says the *Vancouver Province*, has yet figured out how to put a tax on sleep. Shut up, you silly ass, why give them ideas?

Do you think Russia would be annoyed at the prospect of Japan being rearmed if Japan had a Communist government?

Prime Minister Nehru is now advocating birth control, along with a lot of other people whose births happen not to have been prevented.

Some Republicans seem to think it would be a good idea if the army chiefs were empowered to dismiss the President.

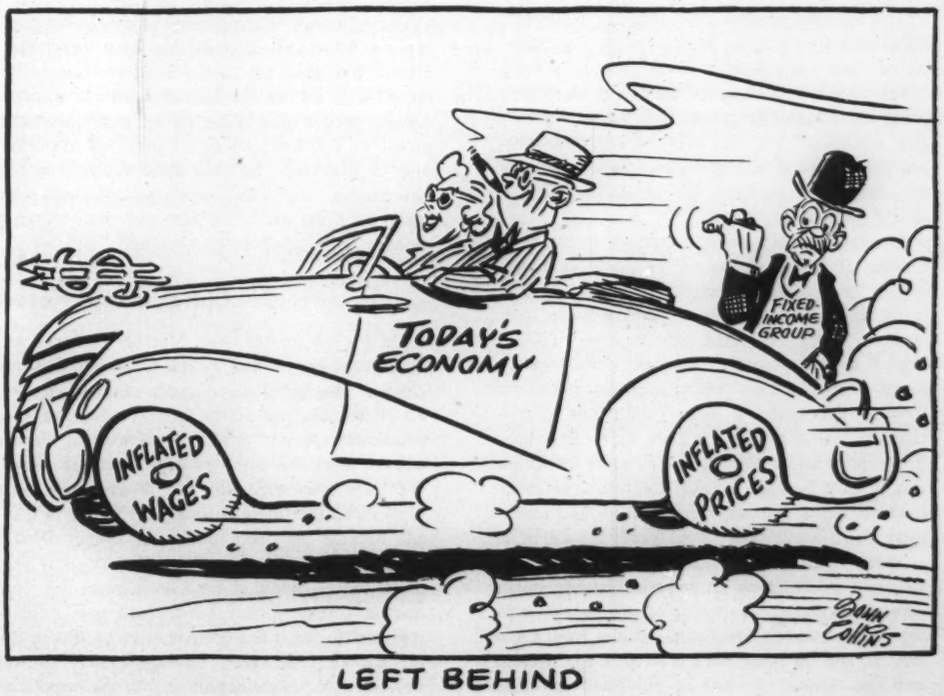
If the U.S. gets out of the UN, will the UN have to get out of the U.S.?

Winnipeg Free Press has article headed "New Approach to Prices". We haven't been able to make any approach to prices for months; every time we think we are getting near them they scoot away up again.

A new Manitoba law makes it an offence to sell milk at a loss, so producers will either have to admit that they are at least breaking even or else stop selling.

It is now claimed that decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court can be predicted. Of course they can, but will the prediction come true?

Lucy says she believes the stealers of the Stone of Scone got their holidays mixed and thought it was Hallowe'en.



LEFT BEHIND

Pulitzer Prizes in Journalism, which were established in 1917, have had an undoubtedly stimulating effect on the level of newspaper work in the U.S. The National Newspaper Awards will, we believe, prove to be a similarly effective instrument in improving the press of this country.

At the annual awards dinner a fortnight ago, the guest speaker was Mr. James B. Reston, Washington diplomatic correspondent of the *New York Times* and himself a Pulitzer Prize man for 1945. He gave the Canadian winners and other press people assembled some good advice. It was just the sort of advice which, if followed, ought to produce more winners and better newspapers. "The press too often emphasizes the outrageous and unbalanced and seeks hot news in the crackpot," he said. Fresh from the Washington scene and the welcome for General MacArthur, Mr. Reston said, "Many U.S. institutions, including the press, are still dealing with a hangover of isolationism, exemplified by the Neutrality Act of 1937. Much of that hangover could be corrected by more emphasis on information and less on entertainment."

Teen Talk English

WE SHOULD hold these National Newspaper Awards in even higher esteem if we could feel confident that the judges would make it a rule never to grant a prize to a story containing any of the grosser errors in English—if, for example, they would declare that anybody who writes "flaunt" when he means "flout" would be rigorously excluded from the prize list.

There is another error which seems to be on the increase among our bright young reporters and editors, and that is the use of a singular verb after "one of those who" in cases where the "who" obviously refers to "those" and not to "one." In a single issue of a Toronto evening paper we noted the other day the literary editor remarking "I am one of those who disagrees with Mr. MacLennan's reading of the Calvinist influence in Canada"—a form of statement which must have considerably qualified Mr. MacLennan's chagrin if any—and the Teen Talk editor saying of a certain teen-ager that "He's one of the few who doesn't think he has too many books to lug home at night."

It is entirely possible that popular ignorance will eventually result in the transfer of the meaning of "flout" to "flaunt"; much more surprising things have happened in the process of democratizing the English language. But we do not see how a singular verb can ever by any possibility become correct in an expression which the slightest attempt at analysis will show to refer to several persons or things.

The error is of course becoming common as a result of failure on the part of our educational system to make its pupils aware that language is capable of analysis, is something more than a mere string of words put together without regard to their mutual relations. Unfortunately every time a literary editor uses the erroneous form he encourages a Teen Talk editor to imitate him; and every time a Teen Talk editor uses it we presume a thousand teen-agers conclude that it must be good English for teen-agers even if those stupid persons, their teachers and examiners, occasionally take off marks for the use of it.

Speaking of Mr. MacLennan reminds us that we have about given up hope of finding much carefulness about the spelling of proper names in the daily press. Mr. MacLennan comes from Cape Breton, and his latest book is about Cape Breton, and the *Sydney Record* is published in Cape Breton; but in a long article which begins by complimenting SATURDAY NIGHT for publishing his photograph on our cover it refers to him throughout, some seven times, as "Hugh McLellan".

—Kenneth Roberts

JOSEPH SCHULL, *regionals' top playwright.*

The Thousand-Dollar Play

THIS weekly is delighted to congratulate Joseph Schull on his winning of the $1,000 prize of the London (Ont.) Little Theatre for the best original Canadian play. Mr. Schull, who has also been awarded the slightly less magnificent Dominion Drama Festival prize for the best original play in the regional festivals, has been a valued contributor to SATURDAY NIGHT since shortly after the publication of his first poetic volume—was it "Legend of Ghost Lagoon"?—away back in 1938; but his rise in the theatre is to be credited mainly to the radio, through whose channels he emited numerous dramatized propaganda pieces during his service as PRO for Navy and has since contributed a score of scripts for the CBC.

The influence of the national radio in developing playwrights in Canada has been enormous. That it has been exercised almost exclusively by the CBC is due to the fact that private stations are not permitted to chain up for their sustaining programs, and few stations are prepared to put on play performances for their local audience alone; nevertheless the CBC must be credited with making a good use of its monopoly and bringing along a large group of playwrights.

Canada and Korea

On Page 8 in this issue Michael Barkway expounds the view taken by the Canadian Government of the Far Eastern crisis. As he remarks, the Government's policy has commanded preponderant support among all Canadian parties and we think this is a very happy state of affairs. We have been surprised and distressed to hear suggestions that there is something wrong in Canada because we don't indulge in violent debates about foreign policy: on the contrary, it is very much more healthy if the Government can conduct a foreign policy which will gain general support. So far it has been very successful in doing so, and the credit belongs equally to Mr. Pearson and his colleagues and to the opposition parties, guided in this to a considerable degree by Mr. Gordon Graydon and Mr. M. J. Coldwell.

In our view, the position taken by Canada in the Korean dispute has been wise and useful. The determination to limit the conflict as narrowly as it can be limited, to permit the minimum possible diversion of military resources to a peripheral area, was correct strategy, however trying it may be to those charged with tactical decisions. This principle still holds good, though its application may now be threatened by the substantial Soviet air concentrations north of the Manchurian border.

Moscow faces a fateful decision in determining whether or not to throw these air squadrons into the battle. We may conjecture that Peking is exerting some pressure for air support. If the Russians yield, they may force the hands of the West: retaliation may become inevitable, with all the risks that it would involve. If that situation arises, all the UN countries committed to Korea will have to decide on their course of action. The appropriate action must involve grave risks for all of them, and it is vital that all should have a part in the decision.

This has not yet happened. It is still not too late for Moscow to choose the path of prudence. In the meantime, while the extension of the war is still in the balance, it is essential that no action on our part should force the Russians' hand. The American generals operating under General Ridgway have a desperately difficult but crucial responsibility to prevent any rash or hasty move over the Manchurian border.

Helping Western Coal

THE increased freight subventions for Western coal announced at the week-end will assist the Western coal producers to overcome the railways' increased freight rates on coal moving to Ontario. They should also encourage the coal-producers to continue and intensify their present efforts at improved marketing and grading of coal. In the relatively minor market in the western part of Ontario, the coal producers have to absorb all the increased freight of 90 cents a ton. In the more important market in Northern Ontario, the freight increase is $1.55 a ton, and the Government subvention will provide 35 cents of this on industrial coals and 50 cents a ton for domestic coals. In the southern and eastern part of the province (east of North Bay and south of Parry Sound) the railways' increase in freight is a full $2.35 a ton: the Government will put up $1 of that on domestic coals. The industrials cannot compete with U.S. coal in this area.

Hand-Outs: Good and Bad

WE HAVE received a good many reminders lately that Canada is a country built on Government hand-outs. To put it another way Canada has become a nation only by artificial stimulation of east-west connections where geography seemed to dictate north-south connections. This has been true ever since the Intercolonial Railway was built as a condition of Maritime entry into Confederation, and the CPR as a similar condition of British Columbia's accession. It is virtually impossible for a Canadian to object to the principle of Government assistance for particular projects designed to maintain national unity.

Many people pointed this out to us in the recent past when we were objecting somewhat vigorously to the $65 million wheat bounty. Our objection to that bounty, however, was—and is—not to the *principle* of assistance by the Central Government where it is necessary in the national interest; we objected because the wheat bounty was not

necessary, or even just, to the national interest.

This objection does not apply in any way to the slight increase in the Federal Government's assistance to the Western coal producers announced last week-end (see "Helping Western Coal"). This is a "hand-out"—if you choose to call it so—which we welcome and approve. It helps, on a very meagre scale, to assure the continued existence and development of one of Canada's most important natural resources. It will cost, at the most, about $275,000 of public money, and considering the importance to Canada of the Alberta and British Columbia coal deposits it might well have been twice as much.

The Late Canon Cody

AT THE turn of the century the Rev. Henry John Cody, at thirty-two years of age, was already rector of an old and important church in Toronto, which in the next 32 years he was destined to provide with one of the largest ecclesiastical buildings and one of the most vigorous parochial organizations in the Dominion. He achieved this in part by his brilliant effectiveness in the pulpit, but in part also by his possession of what has been aptly described as "the pastoral heart"—a deep personal concern for the welfare of each and every one of his parishioners, which led him to undertake a multiplicity of small tasks which would have worn down a less robust man. The same quality showed itself later in the even wider field of the University of Toronto presidency, where his knowledge of the affairs, and sympathy for the problems, of every one of the staff and a vast number of students made him a most popular administrator, and where his profound learning made him a staunch upholder of academic rights and responsibilities against any invasion of that sphere by the financial authorities.

For over half a century this wise, learned and immensely capable native of Embro, Ont., was one of the most influential men in the religious, educational and political life of Ontario and of Canada; and during all that time his power was uniformly exercised in favor of tolerance, humanity and justice for all, and especially for the advancement of culture in the broadest sense. The reward for his work came chiefly in the opportunity to do more work, and with that he was well content. His innumerable friends should not sorrow that he has been taken away while still, even at eighty-two, an active force in the life of the community; to be anything less than that would have been intolerable to him.

The Steelworkers' Union

WE WERE unjust to the United Steelworkers of America recently in some references to their annual dues, in an article discussing the exemption of union dues from taxable income. The USWA has not changed its rate of dues, which remains at $2 a month, and no part of this levy is employed either for a strike fund or for a political party fund, unless the individual local makes a vote for that purpose out of the relatively small sum which is rebated to it by the international for its local affairs.

This fact does not affect the validity of our argument, for there is nothing except the rules and principles of the organization to prevent any union from collecting dues for these and many other purposes which do not seem to us to give any ground for exemption from taxes; and our main contention is that when such exemption is granted the state will have to interest itself in the purposes to which the dues are devoted.

The Late E. K. Brown

by B. K. Sandwell

THE whole professorial career of Edward Killoran Brown, who died last week, lasted less than 22 years, and in that period he spent ten years in United States universities. Yet no one, I think, in his generation made a more lasting imprint upon Canadian literary taste than this brilliant native of Toronto, who was barely 46 when he died. The explanation of his influence is easily found; he was a man of delicate literary perception, catholic critical taste, and extremely well-informed judgment in all matters relating to expression in both the English and French languages, and he found in the current poetical output of Canada a sufficient quantity of worthy work to justify his spending a great deal of his time and abilities in the study and evaluation of it.

—Karsh

PUT *Canadian Poetry on the Map*

Since it was impossible to regard him as anything but a Canadian even after he had become head of the English Department at Cornell and later at Chicago, Professor Brown became the outstanding exception to the prevailing rule that no serious evaluation of Canadian literary work is ever performed by Canadians—that in order to obtain an authoritative ranking a Canadian poet, essayist or novelist must enlist the attention (which is often the very reluctant attention) of an American or British critic or group of critics.

It is impossible to exaggerate the stimulus to our literary self-consciousness and self-confidence that was imparted by the knowledge that here was the beginning at least of a reasoned and informed criticism of Canadian current literature. The only comparable work in the same field has been equally recent, and is the work of W. E. Collin (author of "The White Savannahs", a most astute study of some of the chief forces operating in Canadian literature, and a writer who like Brown is as much at home in French as in English) and of A. J. M. Smith of Montreal, and neither of these latter has done anything like the systematic and faithful investigation of the Canadian field which Brown performed.

Study of Canadian Poetry

As joint editor of the *University of Toronto Quarterly* during 1932-41 he was largely responsible for the starting of the annual Survey of Canadian Letters in that periodical, and continued after his departure for the United States to do the analysis of the poetry output in English—a task which must have added heavily to his academic burdens. These annual reviews were always of the most penetrating character, and applied standards of criticism which treated Canadian writers as if they were part of the great current of literary creation in the language which is the common property of this continent and a large part of the Western World; Brown saw no reason why Canadian literature should be a suburb to somebody else's city. His study "On Canadian Poetry" published in 1943 was a radical mid-twentieth-century revaluation of the whole history of that branch of our literature, entirely free from undue patriotic bias, and conducted with the standards of a profound student of the literature of the Victorian era especially.

A year ago Brown was the twentieth Alexander Lecturer at the University of Toronto, in a series which was established in honor of his old professor, W. J. Alexander, was administered by his former colleague and fellow-student, Professor A. S. P. Woodhouse, and had been inaugurated away back in 1921 by his old Sorbonne instructor, Louis Cazamian. His lectures have been published under the title "Rhythm in the Novel" (UT Press-Saunders, $3).

They deal with the function of significant repetition as discussed and exemplified by the three great modern novelists who have written about the art of novel-writing—James, Mann and Forster, and they range around among the uses of other forms of repetition, from Wagnerian motif to the intricate circlings of the sonata. One of the great effects of this repetition, says the critic, is to establish the sense of mystery, that sense which lifts the novel, the drama, the great poem, above the level of a mere sequence of events, and endows it with significance. By such artistry of pattern, he concludes, "the splendor of life is hymned in a fashion that takes us from the foreground, from the quiet little fable, the gentle estimable characters, to the infinities that attend them."

There is reason to believe that E. K. Brown's sense of the splendor of life, even among the "gentle estimable characters" who make up most of a professor's entourage, was enhanced by the knowledge that he himself would soon be translated to move among the infinities. Criticism is not, as violin-playing is, an art for the young, and the amount of really great criticism that Brown achieved before his forty-seventh year suggests the ear attuned to time's hurrying footsteps, which we so often find in sensitive persons doomed to death before their prime.

On National Health

"The current international tension may produce a new crop of skin disease if it goes on much longer, an eminent British dermatologist predicted yesterday."—Canadian Press despatch.

CONNING *the papers (busy peace-repulsers)*
Infallibly produces peptic ulcers.

Headlines like "China Fights with Russ Assistance"
Cause a decline in physical resistance.

Reading how Eva's husband slew La Prensa
Induces all the signs of influenza.

When peace talks end in unconcealed hostility
We reach new highs in mental instability.

Readers of international dissension
Are candidates for nervous hypertension.

We're lucky if these lesser ills should smite us:
Red rash and eczema and dermatitis. J.E.P.

All Right, What Is Our Foreign Policy?

by Michael Barkway

A EUROPEAN visitor arrived in Ottawa the other day after spending nearly a month in the U.S. "To cross the border into Canada", he said, "was like coming into sanity after a month in a lunatic asylum."

This was an exaggerated and personal view. The visitor didn't understand, as most Canadians understand, the way the U.S. works out its policies. But when you've discounted everything you can, the remark still contains something valid. As Ottawa has frequent reason to know, the mystified traveller was expressing something which baffles most other countries, whether in Europe or anywhere else. And sometimes—including now—it baffles Canada almost as much as anybody.

This weight of non-American opinion presses on Ottawa. We can't escape it. We hear it again and again from every capital in the world where there are Canadian representatives. The Government hears it, almost invariably, from ministers and heads of states who visit Ottawa after going to Washington. Whether we like it or not, they turn to us for help and enlightenment about the U.S. They suppose that we know our southern neighbor better than they do. They expect from us a more balanced judgment.

The contrast between U.S. excitability and Canadian calm is by no means new: nor is it always commendable. It was greatest last fall, when it was largely (though not wholly, even then) discreditable. Canada hadn't fully woken up then. Our action was lagging, and that partly explains why we were so slow to admit that we didn't go down the line with all the American policies. Nothing could have been more discreet than the official Canadian statements about Formosa, though they concealed a fundamental disagreement with U.S. policy. Nothing could have been more loyal than Canadian acceptance of the repeated private assurances from the U.S. that the advance in Korea would not be driven right to the Manchurian frontier (as it was.) Nothing could have been more profound than Canadian silence about General MacArthur, though his independence of political control worried Ottawa from the very beginning.

IN RETROSPECT it's clear that this discreet silence had some unhappy results. When disagreements at last came out into the open, Americans were more bitter, and Canadians more bewildered, than they need have been if the disagreements had been explained at an earlier stage. Now Ottawa is keeping quiet for different reasons. Like other capitals it has been stretching itself to keep out of the MacArthur controversy: it has been frightened of adding in any way to the existing American xenophobia. But this diplomatic discretion has dangers too. No one here wants to keep so quiet as to give the impression that Canada has no views.

"While we are most anxious to work with the U.S. and to support her in the leadership she is giving the free world", said Mr. Pearson recently, "we are not willing to be merely an echo of somebody else's voice."

All right. Then what is Canadian policy?

Here is an attempt to answer. It's based on my best understanding of what PM St. Laurent and Mr. Pearson have been saying in the last year and more. I think it's acceptable in general outline to the majority of our MP's of all parties.

In the clamor of the MacArthur debate, the essential question— in Canadian eyes—has been confused as much as it has been clarified. The essential question is: "What is the UN aim in Korea? Is it to overthrow Communism in Asia? Is it to build up a strategic position for the U.S. in the Far East? Restore Chiang Kai-shek? Or is is to throw back the invasion of South Korea?

Canada's answer is unequivocal. So far as we are concerned the object of this operation is to defeat the aggression in Korea, and nothing else. It is no part of our purpose to protect or restore the remains of the Chiang Government. Nor to overthrow the Mao régime. Nor to advance U.S. bases to the coast of China. We sent Canadian forces to throw back the attack on South Korea.

—Wide World

PEARSON: *But the Cease-Fire must come first.*

All Canadian parties support this view of o limited commitment. The House nearly fou itself debating a resolution that the 25th Infant Brigade should not be sent to Korea, but Europe. Idea of proposing such a resolution w mooted on the PC side, though it didn't get ve far. It might have got a good deal of suppo But it couldn't have been accepted. Canada committed, with the approval of all parties, support the UN operation in Korea. This milita commitment must be fulfilled. But there remain the diplomatic problem of making sure that th UN forces in Korea carry out a UN policy. Tha problem has Ottawa more worried than it has bee since the end of the war.

Policy is always a compromise between what i desirable and what is practicable. Canada's view on what is desirable have been known since Janu ary, when Mr. Pearson was working on the UN Cease-Fire Committee. The desirable thing is t end the fighting by negotiation. But a cease-fir must come first, Mr. Pearson has always bee adamant about that. Once the fighting had stop ped Canada was ready to discuss everything— Formosa, recognition of Peking, admission o Mao's Government to the UN, the abandonmen of the sad and futile remains of Chiang's rule pre served on Formosa by American protection. Moreover Canada hoped that at that stage the Americans would have been able to agree with Peking on all these points.

THAT is what we would have liked; what we would still like. But the desirable has been growing less and less practicable. Peking hasn't agreed to a cease-fire: Washington hasn't made any conspicuous effort in that direction either. First it was said that we couldn't negotiate because we were retreating. Then we couldn't negotiate because we were advancing. Then it was because there was a stalemate. Is there any military situation in which we *can* negotiate?

At the present time the U.S. Administration seems to be moving in the opposite direction. It's talking about new economic sanctions against China. In the Canadian view—and Mr. Pearson has said this in the UN as well as elsewhere—nothing is worse than to threaten when you can't follow through. Nothing is worse than what the League of Nations did about Abyssinia. If we were prepared to go into full-scale war against China, all right. But we are not. Not even the U.S., so far as we know, is prepared for that. That being so, the UN should keep to the limited commitment it has already undertaken. Even if it means accepting a military stalemate in Korea and standing across the peninsula mid-line until the Chinese tire of hurling themselves at us.

This is the Canadian view, as I understand it. It doesn't necessarily follow that we shall hold to it without any change or modification. Diplomacy can never be inflexible, specially between allies. And all Canadian foreign policy is subject to the over-riding need to maintain the Western alliance led by the United States. "There will be times", Mr. Pearson has said, "when we should abandon our position if it is more important to maintain unity in the face of the common foe." If Ottawa is anti-MacArthur, it is no less anti-Bevan.

The desperate dilemma of foreign policy in a two-power world is now to reconcile "the right to differ with the necessity for unity". If Canada's views have not been expressed as bluntly and in as much detail as you would like, this is why. You don't nail your colors to the mast unless you mean to take them down with the ship. The Canadian Government has no intention of sinking the ship. But it does intend to use every possible means of diplomatic argument to restrict the Korean operation to the primary purpose for which it was undertaken. And you'd have a hard time finding anyone in Ottawa who would call this appeasement. It derives in fact from a coherent view about what the UN can and cannot do in a two-power world, which will be discussed next week.

(Part One of a two-part article)

NATO TRAINING

MELTING POT IN THE SKY

by Nellen Armstrong

—CP

NATO NAVIGATORS: *Sgts. H. T. Dormans, P. C. Declarcq, Belgium, FO C. R. Cameron at Summerside.*

—National Defence

NORWAY'S *Kristian Goa-Kjetland (with FO Ed Ward) revs Harvard.*

—Toronto Star

TOASTS *of NATO countries flank FO Dan Sheridan of London, Ont.*

—RCAF

CENTRALIA FEST: *From l., GIC W. F. M. Newson, Lt. Spiegelenberg, Holland; Lt. Vernaleone, Lt. Cottone, Italy; FO Michaud, Lt. Maes, Belgium. At piano, Lt. Steiner Wang, Norway, plays his native folk songs.*

THIS WEEK the sky over RCAF Flying Training Station Centralia in South Western Ontario is crowded with black and yellow Harvard Trainers and the radio telephone at the control tower is thick with European accents.

"San-trail-ya Tou-wer, dees ees Haw-verd Tree, Ate, Too, Seex," can be heard all hours of the day and night.

This familiar R/T patter, well sprinkled with Italian, French, Norwegian, Dutch and Belgian accents will soon be heard no more on Canadian airwaves, for the 80-odd NATO boys are now clocking up their final solo hours in preparation for their graduation and Wings Parade on May 18.

For the past nine months this Airforce station* has been playing host to some of Canada's most distinguished visitors, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization trainees, all specially screened men from five out of the twelve NATO countries. Group Captain W. F. M. Newson, DSO, Commanding Officer of RCAF Centralia and dozens of instructors under his command will be reluctant to see the "crème de la crème" of Western Europe's potential air strength return to their various homelands.

Yet this training program has been neither a holiday task for the instructors, nor smooth flying for the pupils who crossed the Atlantic as members of the first course of this type to be trained in Canada. There have been difficult language barriers to be overcome, historical backgrounds and social traditions to be considered.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 19

*As is Summerside, PEI, where NATO airmen from France, Italy, the Netherlands and Norway are undergoing navigational training. The purpose of the course (from which the first class graduated this week) is to standardize navigational methods of treaty forces.

TIME FOR FEDERAL AID

Universities Need More Cash

by Robert Pyle

Smith of Toronto
Colleges need dollars

Gillson of Manitoba
In national interest

Trueman of UNB
Desperate circumstances

James of McGill
Plea for assistance

Thompson, Saskatchewan
Research is costly

Wallace of Queen's
Humanities suffering

MacKenzie of UBC
Need higher salaries

Hall of Western
Professors are dedica

CANADIAN COLLEGES and universities have been beaten to their knees by that giant with the big bludgeon, the High Cost of Living.

They need dollars, and they have made their bid for them through the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences—the "Massey Commission"—whose report will soon be made public. The universities have asked the Federal Government for financial assistance; they have made their point by reminding Government, and incidentally, the Canadian people, of the intrinsic worth of what they have to offer to the nation.

They are not coming as beggars, cap in hand, nor are they advocating any encroachment on provincial rights in the field of education. They have carefully documented in their brief to the Royal Commission how they think Government grants should be handled.

An easy way out of the universities' dilemma would be to raise fees: make the students pay the full bill for their education. (Students now pay almost 45 per cent of the cost of education; in 1943-44, they paid about 35 per cent.)*

This step would mean that our colleges would be closed to all but rich men's sons. Many students from families in lower income brackets even now find the financial burden almost too difficult to bear; especially if attending university away from home. A rise in fees would automatically mean fewer students, lower costs all round.

It would also mean the slow strangulation of any claims Canada might make as a progressive, up-and-coming young nation. It would mean that Canada would lose her place in the vanguard of the free nations of the world.

BUT our universities have rejected such a drastic step. Instead, they have turned to the Federal Government for assistance.

In the current boom economy, how have the universities been reduced to such straitened circumstances? First, universities have found the buying power of the education dollar shrinking. Second, although income from endowments has gone up slightly, the percentage of total academic expenditures it covers has decreased by more than half. Third, although the responsibility for education, under the British North America Act, rests with the provinces, many of the provincial governments have no money over what they are paying now for the support of their universities, and no means of raising more. Fourth, receipts from Department of Veterans' Affairs grants are trickling out.

The Federal Government already gives universities assistance through grants-in-aid for research purposes. The universities received a total from all Government departments in the 1948-49 season of $28,318,703. But there were strings attached. Understandably, the Government, seeking to get the most for its money, gives grants-in-aid for the solution of specific problems in research. None can be spent for basic equipment, the salary of the professor in charge of the research project, heating, lighting, janitor service and the rest.

The university must pay these expenses out of its own pocket: $300 for every $1,000 spent on the research problem itself. *The grants-in-aid are costing the universities money.*

"PRIVATE" colleges† are suffering most; they are not eligible for provincial government grants. The chief ones are McGill University, in Montreal; the University of Western Ontario, London; Dalhousie University, Halifax; and Queen's University, Kingston.

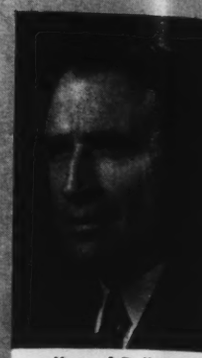
Small liberal arts colleges are also finding the going extremely difficult. Specializing in the humanities, by their very nature they are not in a position to receive research grants-in-aid. There is evidence that the humanities are not considered nearly as important as the sciences in Canada. Yet it is from among the liberal arts graduates that most of the country's political leaders are chosen, as well as teachers, clergymen, artists, etc.

The extent to which Canada is neglecting the humanities is sharply pointed up by the differences in salaries paid professors in the sciences and those teaching humanities. Salaries in three universities range from $3,750 to $6,500 for those teaching humanities; from $4,000 to more than $10,000 for those in the sciences.

Even with the higher salaries paid science professors, the universities lose many to higher-paid positions in industry, both here and in U.S. It takes dedicated men to spend years teaching at the low salaries most universities are able to pay. Average pay for professors in seven of the country's universities runs from a minimum of $2,440 at St. Francis Xavier University to a maximum of $4,650 at the University of Alberta. Average income for Canada's lawyers is $8,390; for doctors and surgeons, $8,274; for dentists, $5,395; and for engineers and architects, $7,455. University professors are definitely not teaching primarily

*Several universities have recently announced further increases in fees (latest, UBC and University of Toronto) and some have had to curtail needed services.

†Private in name only, since they are non-denominational, and on a par with other Canadian universities in every respect.



Kerr of Dalhousie
Scholarships would he

Vandry of Laval
Strings on research

Stewart of Alberta
Student fees too hig

MORE CASH

CONTINUED FROM FACING PAGE

for the money they get from practising their profession.

Although total expenditures made by Canadian universities have more than doubled since 1943 and 1944, the amount spent per student has gone down. In the U.S. and even in U.K., supposedly on her last legs financially, expenditures per student have gone up.

The universities expect that there may be some opposition—especially from Quebec—to their request for federal aid on the grounds that it would mean interference with provincial rights.

But the universities point out that there has been no interference to date, although more than 50,000 members of the armed forces have been aided in their education by the Federal Government, and millions have been passed on in the form of grants-in-aid. There has been no suggestion whatever that the Government has tried in any way to interfere with either the universities or the governments of the provinces.

To solve their difficulties, the universities would like grants of two types: (1) a direct grant per student per year; (2) a system of "block" grants, to be administered by approved professors as they see fit. In the faculties of arts and letters, they would like to see grants of both types administered through a Canadian Council of Arts and Letters they want set up.

To make sure deserving students get ahead, they would like a system of Government scholarships, transcending provincial boundaries. A scheme to send exceptionally talented students to other countries has also been advocated.

Universities throughout the country are united, through the National Conference of Canadian Universities,* in their appeal for Federal aid. All are fully agreed that if it is not forthcoming, they cannot maintain the present level of education.

*On opposite page are 11 university presidents, representative of those supporting the plea for aid from the Federal Government. Reading counter-clockwise, they are: Dr. Sidney Smith, University of Toronto; Dr. A. H. S. Gillson, University of Manitoba; Dr. A. W. Trueman, University of New Brunswick; Dr. F. Cyril James, McGill University; Dr. W. P. Thompson, Saskatchewan University; Dr. R. C. Wallace of Queen's University; Dr. N. A. M. MacKenzie, University of British Columbia; Dr. G. E. Hall, University of Western Ontario; President Andrew Stewart, University of Alberta; Msgr. Ferdinand Vandry, Laval University; Dr. A. E. Kerr, Dalhousie University.

Red Sparks Fly In Peterborough

by Hal Tracey

WHEN TWO unions lock horns, the resultant avalanche of propaganda that besieges the workers they are trying to win over is awesome to see. They leave no stone unturned, no name uncalled, in denouncing their opponents. It is a battle to the death, with no holds barred; no quarter given, and none expected.

That is the situation now at the Canadian General Electric plant in Peterborough, where the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO) is challenging the independent United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers' Union.

The IUE is attempting to displace the UE as bargaining agent for approximately 3,600 workers. The spearhead to their lance is their argument that the UE is controlled by Communists. The UE stands on its record as a bargaining agent, and vigorously denies any Communist taint.

The UE flays the opposing union with a "Red-baiting" label, and points to the unsuccessful attempt more than a year ago of the IUE to displace it at the Peterborough plant. It was found on examination by the Ontario Labor Relations Board that the IUE had not sufficient credits for a vote to be taken to decide which union would represent the CGE workers.

In order to have a vote taken, the IUE this year has to sign up almost half the plant workers in their union —45 per cent must sign an IUE card, and pay $1 union dues. They claim to have succeeded, and an OLRB examiner is now checking their cards.

This year they have taken care that there is no slip-up. Each card has been signed by the worker, and countersigned by the man who collected the dollar dues. This will make it easier for the examiner to check on the authenticity of the cards.

Is the UE Red-led? The union has categorically denied the "many allegations from employer sources, journals, etc., that it is Communist-dominated." Its leader, Clarence S. Jackson, says he has twice sworn he is not a Red.

But Jackson was refused entry into the U.S. on Sept. 7, 1948, "on the ground that he is a member of, or affiliated with, the Communist Party," as stated by John Boyd, Deputy Commissioner of the U.S. Immigration Service at that time. Several other UE members, on their way to attend the UE international convention in New York, were detained at the border, and refused admission under a 1918 act. They were denied admission "on the grounds that they were members of excludable classes".

Jackson's comment to newsmen when he returned to Toronto was revealing. He said: "They asked me three questions; where I lived, what I was doing and whether I was a member of the Communist Party. I answered 'no' to the last question. Then they asked me if I was associated with the Communist Party in any way, and I said this question was open to several meanings. They dropped the question." He described himself as the victim of "a Red hysteria which is being used to attack the whole trade union movement."

—Canada Wide

JACKSON: *He heads Red-line UE.*

But on November 2, 1949, the UE was booted out of the CIO at their convention in Cleveland. The following day the IUE was established, formed of right-wing UE members. Its titular head in Canada is John G. Morton, Peterborough.

The Canadian Congress of Labor followed suit, and suspended the UE, to take effect December 1, 1949. They had already suspended Jackson and four other UE leaders for an editorial that appeared in the union paper, the *UE News*, which attacked the Ontario Federation of Labor executive for "warmongering" when it defeated a move by the UE to line up the OFL convention in opposition to the North Atlantic Treaty. The ouster of the union, according to the CCL, was because it was three months in arrears in payment of dues. The UE denied this. Pat Conroy, then CCL secretary-treasurer, accused the union of following the Communist line.

Under Arrest

Jackson spent six months in an internment camp at Petawawa during the last war. He was arrested by the RCMP on instructions from the Justice Department, charged under the Industrial Disputes Act with participating in and prolonging an illegal strike (at the CGE Davenport works). He was later released.

Jackson says he was born in Canada, of parents who are second generation Canadians of Scottish and Irish descent. He has worked and lived in Canada all his life, he says.

Although there is general agreement that the UE is led by pro-Communists, indications are that the majority of its 25,000 Canadian members do not follow the Communist line. In July last year, the union announced it would swing the entire UE membership behind a "ban-the-bomb" Canadian Peace Petition, the counterpart of the Communist-inspired Stockholm Declaration. Members in the two largest locals, Peterborough CGE plant and Westinghouse, Hamilton, began circulating counter-petitions. Reason they do not ditch their Communist-line leaders is because of the benefits they have obtained at the bargaining table, most observers think.

But meanwhile, the pro-Communists have a firm hold on one industry that will play a vital role in the defence picture. The big CGE plant in Peterborough will take no chances with top-priority defence work, and every worker will be carefully screened before being assigned to it.

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NATIONAL ROUND-UP

New Brunswick:

WISDOM AND STATURE

HIGHLIGHT of the commencement season among New Brunswick colleges is the visit of Rt. Hon. Richard Law, British MP and former minister in the Churchill cabinet, to present officially the newly built Bonar Law-Bennett Library to the University of New Brunswick.

The library, which will house the papers of two famous New Brunswickers—Andrew Bonar Law, former Prime Minister of Britain and Viscount Bennett, former Prime Minister of Canada—as well as those of David Lloyd George, is one of the many gifts made to UNB by its Chancellor, Lord Beaverbrook. He will take part in the library's opening ceremonies May 15.

Under Beaverbrook's interested auspices, incidentally, UNB has been steadily expanding its scope. The university, nationally best known for its outstanding forestry school, has just announced that starting with its summer graduate school this year it will offer a postgraduate course leading to the degree of doctor of philosophy. It will be the first centre in the four Atlantic provinces to make available a PhD in course.

At the outset the degree will be confined to the field of organic chemistry, making UNB one of the three universities in Canada where such qualifications are obtainable.

Research supervisor for the most part will be Dr. Karel Wiesner, who came to UNB two years ago from the Zurich school of organic chemistry.

Quebec:

BRIDGING THE GAP

PRIME MINISTER Louis St. Laurent has attempted to kill talk of a split between federal and provincial Quebec Liberals by adding yet another anecdote about the collapse of the Duplessis Bridge in Three Rivers, Que., earlier this year.

The fall of the bridge, which provincial Liberals seized on as a fine talking point, has brought into circulation more bad (and a very few not so bad, *see below*) jokes than can be counted. And it seems that even the PM is not immune to the fever.

He was speaking at the Reform Club, Liberal stronghold in Montreal, when the chance came. He knew he had to answer charges that he had pulled the rug out from under provincial Liberals when he praised the way in which Quebec's resources have been developed. The Liberals, up to that time, had been accusing Premier Maurice Duplessis of "selling out" to United States capital.

Hurt and angry at the Prime Minister's seeming pat on the back for Duplessis, they waited during the Reform Club speech for some indication of what this meant. They didn't have to wait long.

He said: "Talk of any St. Laurent-Duplessis axis lacks even the appearance of solidarity of a certain bridge we have all heard about."

The Club rocked with cheers and laughter. The only troubling point was: could this remark in itself heal the very real breach which exists between Quebec Liberals with their nationalist viewpoint, and the Ottawa Liberals?

Party spokesmen said everything was smooth. But the recurring talk was that the federal and provincial Liberal machines—so far as Quebec is concerned—are still far from being completely meshed.

MORE BRIDGEWORK

COMPLETION of the St. Lawrence Deep Waterway has never aroused much enthusiasm in the Province of Quebec, but those who attended the recent annual banquet of the Canadian Mining Association in Quebec City will at least remember for a long time a notable speech on the subject.

The speaker of the evening was president of a company in the United States that has important Canadian interests. The head table guests included many distinguished Quebec citizens, including Premier Maurice Duplessis, who sat next to the speaker.

Warming to his subject, the speaker spoke of the relatively small amount of work that remained to be done to complete the development. Only about 27 miles of the river, he said, would have to be deepened to provide a deep waterway from the ocean to the Head of the Lakes.

"In fact," he said, "the present situation is as absurd as if you had a four-lane highway from here to Montreal, and a bridge were down."

Much to his surprise, the simile was received with gales of laughter. Premier Duplessis blushed.

Ontario:

MORE TO COME

THERE WERE no klieg lights, no radio microphones, and except for a large group at the press table, there were only two spectators.

—CP

PREVIEW. *Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, (right) head of the Royal Commission on Arts and Sciences whose report will be brought down shortly, visits the South Bank Exhibition Site, centrepiece of the Festival of Britain. With him are Lord Ismay (centre) Chairman of the Festival Council and Col. R. S. Edwards of the Festival Staff.*

Ontario's Legislature committee to "investigate the administration of criminal justice" had been compared to TV's big hit in the U.S., the Kefauver committee, but at least at the start the comparison was completely off base.

The committee had been appointed by the Government after Opposition accusations growing out of the Windsor police shake-up of last winter. And at first, it decided, it would hear from C. R. Magone, KC, Deputy Attorney-General.

Out of a day and a half of listening to witness Magone it got some information:

1. There was a lot of bookmaking in the province.
2. There was no tie-up with large-scale organized crime.
3. Until there was an amendment to the Criminal Code by Ottawa, bookmaking in the province couldn be stopped.

Bookmakers had changed thei tactics, the Deputy Attorney-Genera explained. In former days they use to accept bets and give out a slip. Th police could make a raid and find a lot of slips and other evidence. Now they operated two ends. The "fron end" took the bet. But there was no record there. It was phoned to a "back end" somewhere else. And there was no way of tracing this back end.

The province, therefore, had asked Ottawa to amend the Code so that calls could be traced (he was careful to note this didn't mean wire-tapping). This was a little meat the committee could get into. It decided to subpoena Bell Telephone officials to see if they mightn't be able to suggest an answer.

The Ontario Securities Commission was due for probing next. It has control over Ontario stock trading, including the sale of gold stocks legitimate and phony. The latter have been the source of much complaint over the years, particularly in the U.S. *(See Page 38.)*

—CP

NEW FLOOD BARRIERS. *A year ago, much of Greater Winnipeg was under muddy Red River water. Now the experts say emergency diking will prevent a recurrence. The white, curving line is the new raised Lyndale Dike in St. Boniface.*

British Columbia:

"ASKING" FOR TROUBLE

THE COALITION Government did a rapid about-face last week on a new and nettling facet of its troubled Hospital Insurance Service.

With Labor already shouting against increased premiums, the Government did what no sound public relations official would advise it to do: it announced that it would "ask" old age pensioners to sign over their pension cheques if they are in hospital for more than two weeks. The Government argument was that the Government was giving them their insurance free, and since they were being wholly looked after in hospital, they should sign over their cheques.

The blasts were fast and effective. The Cabinet announced it was not going to ask for the cheques and blames "public misunderstanding" of the move.

The noisy protests died down, and within hours, Attorney-General Gordon Wismer was telling a Vancouver audience he'd never be a member of a government which took such cheques.

The cheque "request" announcement came at a bad time—just before several of the Cabinet Ministers were to stump the province to "sell" Hospital Insurance and try to end criticism of it.

Manitoba:

MORE OATS

WINNIPEG'S underworld must have learned with some satisfaction that the city's police force was growing smaller by the week.

Faced with nine recent resignations from the force, with many more pending and with no hope of attracting new recruits, the City Council went into action.

It didn't take long to learn the cause: low salaries, "among the lowest in Canada."

Mayor Garnet Coulter made no secret of the fact. He said the smallness of the force (325 men) could best be shown by comparison with the fire brigade. There are 150 more firemen than policemen.

The finance committee of the Council took the only possible step. It recommended a $9 a month increase to first class constables, $7 monthly more for some detectives and a $10 to $50 increase for administrative personnel. Its work completed, the committee sat back and crossed its fingers.

Prince Edward Island:

THREE-BAGGER

PREMIER J. Walter Jones became the first premier of PEI ever to win three elections in a row when his Liberal Party was swept back into power last week with 25 of its candidates being elected to the province's 30 seat Legislature. Only five of the PC candidates were elected and none of the five CCF candidates.

When the 46th General Assembly of the island Legislature was dissolved on March 31, the Liberals had 24 members in the House and the PC's only six. All five CCF candidates in the election lost their deposits in the tidal wave of voting which swept the Liberals back to power after 16 years of continuous reign.

The 73-year-old Premier Jones, leader of the Liberal Party and 49-year-old R. R. Bell, newly elected leader of the PC Party, won personal victory at the polls. The Premier increased his lead over his last election but Mr. Bell narrowly escaped defeat at the hands of a novice in politics, W. R. LePage, who ran his first election for the Liberal Party. Bell had a majority of only six when the ballots were counted.

One member of Premier Jones's Cabinet in the last House, Hon. J. G. Campbell, Minister without Portfolio, went down to defeat. He was beaten by Major J. A. MacDonald (PC). Education Minister F. A. Large squeezed through with only two votes against Frank Myers, (PC).

One of the upsets was that scored by Charlottetown's Mayor B. Earle MacDonald, Liberal who defeated D. L. Mathieson, PC member of the House, during the last session. Mayor MacDonald was contesting his first election.

FULL CENTURY

THE CENTENARY of responsible government in Prince Edward Island, April 24, 1951, found the small Canadian Province in the throes of its provincial general election.

On April 24, 1851, the operation

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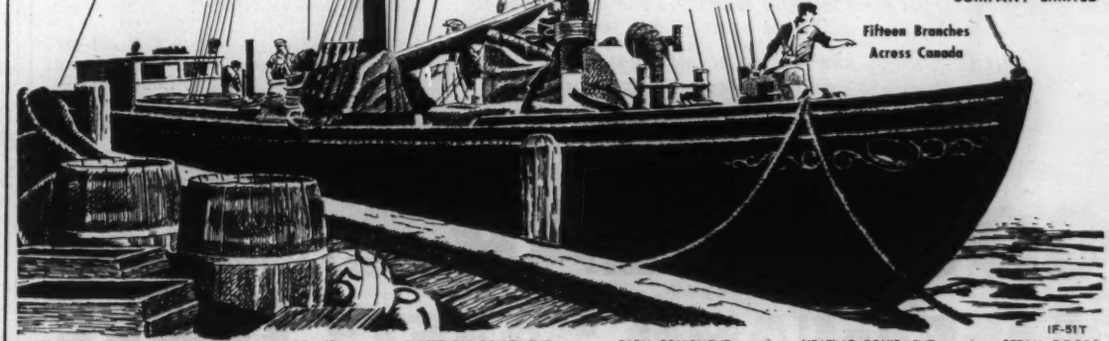

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of the cabinet system of government was started in Prince Edward Island. In the century that has gone past since that day, governing the 95,000 people in an Island province of 2,184 square miles has been an interesting experiment in democracy. Because of its small area and comparative isolation, the administration of public affairs in the tiny province has not always been easy. But the system of Crown-Cabinet-and-Legislature has worked and worked well in Prince Edward Island.

Newfoundland:

VITAL STATISTIC

WITH two years of union as experience, the Newfoundland regional office of Family Allowances has released figures showing that benefits for Newfoundland children are increasing.

The total number of families receiving payment has almost reached the 52,000 mark. Total payments for the past year amounted to over ten and a quarter million dollars—half a million more thas was paid for 1949-50. Figures show the yearly payment per family was $200, or just over $70 per child. By the end of March payments were being made to over 145,000 children—an increase of almost 6,000 over the number being paid on March 31, 1950. There is, as well, some slight evidence that the birth rate is increasing since the size of the average family (children receiving allowance) has increased from 2.73 to 2.79.

During the past year the Newfoundland office has been able to do a much better job of enforcing the clause in the Family Allowances Act which requires a child of school age to attend school. The improvement was made through cooperation of teachers and the Education Department. Over the period September 1, 1949-March 31, 1950, thirteen hundred children lost their allowances for one month or more. The comparative figure for the same period this year was 1,445.

Family allowances are probably the best part of confederation as far as thousands of Newfoundlanders are concerned.

■ First training exercises for troops since the war were recently conducted in the Torbay area. Commenting on the scheme Brigadier Michael S. Dunn, OBE, ED, said: "This has been our first opportunity to inject a realistic note into the training of our reserve force units. Exercises of this type are invaluable in teaching the principles of attack and defence." The manoeuvres were known as "Exercise St. George" and consisted of an engagement with an imaginary enemy force which had landed and taken over the airport.

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THEN AND NOW

AWARDS

Nine Canadians, the largest number ever named in one year, have won fellowships awarded by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation of New York: **Dr. Alexander Brady,** Professor of Political Science, University of Toronto; **Dr. William P. Wallace,** Assistant Professor of Ancient History, University College, Toronto; **Kenneth Earl Kidd,** Deputy Keeper at the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology, Toronto; **Dr. Maxwell John Dunbar,** Associate Professor of Zoology, McGill University, Montreal; **Dr. Joyce Hemlow,** Assistant Professor of English, McGill; **Dr. Nicholas Polunin,** former Professor of Botany at McGill; **Dr. Edmund Grindlay Berry,** Associate Professor of Classics, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg; **George Woodcock,** Vancouver Island writer; **Dr. Heinrich Edmund Karl Henel,** a naturalized Canadian, at present Professor of German, University of Wisconsin. The accompanying grants total $29,000.

DEATHS

Prof. Edward K. Brown, 45, of the University of Chicago, formerly of Toronto and one-time special assistant to the late PM W. L. Mackenzie King; in Chicago. (*See P.* 7.)

Nathan B. Zimmerman, 53, a *Winnipeg Tribune* editor since 1924; of a brain haemorrhage in Winnipeg.

Dr. W. Nelson Gourlay, 49, outstanding Alberta surgeon; in Edmonton, after a long illness.

William Johnston Dowler, 64, former President of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange; in Winnipeg.

Leo Mascioli, 74, pioneer constructor in Northern Ontario responsible for development in the Porcupine area; in Toronto after a short illness.

WORLD AFFAIRS

THE GREAT SCHEMOZZLE

MacArthur Debate Is Accompanied By Ferocious Partisanship, Scorn of UN

by Willson Woodside

Washington.

THE EXCITEMENT is subsiding here, since even the Americans can't keep an emotional binge such as gripped this country last week going for very long. Now all thoughts and speculation in the capital are turned on the Senate investigation due to begin in a few days.

—© Karsh
WILLSON WOODSIDE

It is expected that this will rival the Pearl Harbor investigation in bitterness and that almost every important document on American Far Eastern policy will be leaked out, often in distorted form. By the time it is over, as Elmer Davis remarked ruefully, there will hardly be anything about American plans, hopes or intentions that Stalin will not know.

The attitude which the anti-Trumanites will take is displayed at its worst by Senator Joe McCarthy, who says flatly: "If you doubt MacArthur, you are disloyal." A letter-writer to the moderate *Washington Post* promptly applied this formula: "Your editorials on MacArthur are vile—and I doubt your American loyalty." The McCormick owned *Washington Times-Herald* declares: "There is nothing any longer to argue. There is no possibility of refutation . . . The glittering forensics of FDR were by comparison the sparkle of fool's gold. The speeches of President Truman were reduced to the pitiful disclosures of the limits of a small mind."

"UN Betrayal"

It is not only the view of an outsider like myself, but one which I find widely shared in Washington that the efforts of the McCormick and Hearst press transcend the bounds of patriotism. Even the Scripps-Howard press might share in the rebuke of a letter-writer to the *New York Times* who says that "the Republican party leaders have put the elephant and not the flag in front."

Thus the *Chicago Tribune* runs a front-page cartoon, showing Uncle Sam, labelled "Resurgence of Patriotism" gripping by the throat a contemptible figure tagged "UN Betrayal of America." And the *Washington Times-Herald* had on its front-page a day or two ago a cartoon showing General Ridgway, with his hands tied behind his back by "Truman's UN Policy" being shot down by Chinese machine-guns, fed from an ammunition box marked "British imports."

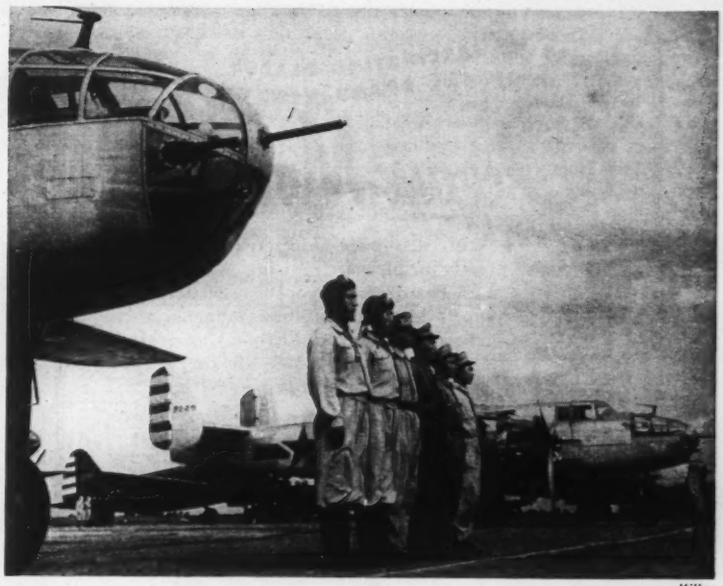
Still another cartoon shows Truman, in little boy's costume, whimpering over the great parade for MacArthur, being consoled by Mother Britannia, out of whose purse peeps a tiny Acheson. And again, Stalin is shown holding Attlee as a Charlie McCarthy on his knee, while Attlee holds a dummy Acheson on his knee. There is apparently no limit to this viciousness.

I have asked widely about the seriousness of anti-British sentiment. The answer which always comes first is: "Americans don't like the British Socialist Government." People like Senator McCarthy have gone a long way towards convincing many millions of Americans that Socialism is practically the same as Communism; and the latest effort of this gentleman is an attempt to portray Attlee as having addressed the British Communists "in 1937 or 1938" as "Dear Comrades"; which "shows" that he is really a Communist at heart.

Attlee, it seems, has been tagged as an "appeaser" ever since his flight over here in December, hard upon Mr. Truman's misinterpreted statement about using the atomic bomb in Korea. Then the Americans took very ill the unconcealed delight of the British press over the dismissal of MacArthur (it seems actually to be believed by many that the British *engineered* his dismissal, through Acheson). And to top everything, someone in the State Department released the British views on the Japanese Peace Treaty, calling for consultation with Communist China and the eventual handing over of Formosa to Peking's control, right in the midst of the hullaballoo.

That certainly fixed it. Very little ground has been recovered by the British abandonment of this position; on the contrary, Aneurin Bevan's statement about Britain being dragged behind the wheels of American diplomacy, has seemed another ungrateful slap—after the Marshall Plan and "all that."

—Herblock in the Washington Post
"HOLD EVERYTHING AGAIN!"



—Miller

WILL THEY INTERRUPT *the debate? Bombers of Chinese Red Air Force (former U.S. B-25's captured from the Nationalists) stand ready. Should they strike in Korea, U.S. would retaliate, and MacArthur view would seem upheld.*

It is in this atmosphere that the great schemozzle of the Senate investigation commences. Some courageous Administration spokesmen, such as Senators Paul Douglas, Herbert Lehman, Hubert Humphrey and Brien McMahon, daring the public opinion poll which shows that the majority of Americans disapprove of the dismissal of MacArthur, and finding hope in another poll which shows a large majority against spreading the war in Asia, are trying to counter emotion with common sense.

"The Noblest Roman"

A good many observers in Washington profess to believe that, once the investigation gets well under way, MacArthur won't look quite so good, or at least that his aide General Whitney will foul things up with his daily communiqués and poor handling of press relations.

Some are counting heavily on General Bradley to rebut MacArthur's arguments. But while I have the greatest respect for Bradley's good sense, it is a fact that he looks and sounds like a "country boy", and he will be up against a man who, as Hanson Baldwin says in the *New York Times*, seems to the public to fit the phrase of Shakespeare: "Here was the noblest Roman of them all."

"A proud and noble bearing, dignified mien, handsome aquiline features that photograph well, and a public 'bedside manner' that conveys a sense of great sincerity and confidence all are part of the equipment of one of the most persuasive charmers of our time."

Baldwin admits, too, that "to the amazement of many, the purplest of his prose passages brought the greatest public response. The phrase that seemed 'unadulterated ham' to some—the old-soldiers-never-die passage—evoked an emotional response even from many of the most hard-boiled Senators and Representatives, and apparently television viewers all over the country wept buckets of tears . . . Coupled with all these attributes, General MacArthur possesses an ego so strong as to make the rectitude of his decisions and purposes appear to him unassailable."

Even the President, when he came to his decision, is said to have remarked, "Well, I guess I have to relieve God!"

It is little wonder that General MacArthur has agreed to the televising of public sessions of the investigation. From all indications he will receive a respectful and deferential treatment rarely accorded to Congressional witnesses. It will be a bold politician who will dare to cross or contradict the popular hero.

And if, while the probe of the views of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is going on, the enemy should throw his air power into the Korean battle, bringing the retaliatory bombing of Manchurian bases, the whole thing may

—Long in The Minneapolis Tribune
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blow up in a MacArthur victory. It is doubtful if the public will think much of the argument that there is a great difference between retaliating and taking the initiative in spreading the war. And if someone should suggest that this distinction is very important in maintaining unity with America's allies, many Americans in their present temper would reply scornfully: "What allies?"

Probably it will all pass in the end. But there should be no doubt in the minds of those listening in on this "great" American debate from abroad that what Americans consider to be the failure of the UN members to back up their votes with forces in the field in Korea, which was supposed to be a great UN demonstration of collective security, has caused the most serious repercussion of feeling against the UN and a general devaluation of America's allies. This feeling is constantly embittered by the mounting roster of American casualties, now over 60,000—a figure which is quoted over and over again.

Happily, Canada has not come in for any specific criticism that I have noticed. The very timely news of the departure of our brigade for Korea might, in the circumstances, have drawn more notice and appreciation than it did in the American press; perhaps Mr. Pearson's complaint that our neighbors never pay us any attention except when we do things they don't like is justified. Fortunately, however, the most important paper in the capital, the *Washington Post*, is interested in and friendly towards Canada, and did a handsome editorial last Saturday on the brigade's departure for Korea.

Some Remain Calm

It must be said, indeed, to round out this rather unhappy picture, that one does meet some Americans who remain calm in the midst of the clamor and still place a proper value on the United States' alliances. They still see that a heavier American involvement in Asia may be just what Stalin is playing for.

They point out quietly that, in spite of all opposition, the "big things" have all gone through: The Truman Doctrine which saved Greece and Turkey, the Marshall Plan, the Atlantic Pact, the Arms Aid program, Eisenhower's appointment, and American troops for Europe. And there are more than a few who admire Truman's courage and single-mindedness, and say: "Don't write him off yet."

They are confident that his arguments against spreading the war and for maintaining America's alliances will in the end win the majority support of the people and Congress against the MacArthur policies—on which many Republicans only agree as a means of embarrassing the Truman Administration.

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BOOKS

"UP THE LAKE"

COTTAGE CHEESE — by John D. Robins — *Collins*—$3.00.

LIFE at a summer cottage—somebody else's summer cottage, visited for the first time— is exactly like the life depicted in "Cottage Cheese". It is the conviction of this reviewer (who has done it several times himself) that nobody should ever visit somebody else's summer cottage for the first time. For the second and third times, yes, but never for the first.

This book brought back too vividly the memories of the bitter disillusionments of those deeply anticipated days —the deluge of rain through the roof, the skunk, the broken fishing tackle, the soggy wood for the fire, the getting lost, the non-arrival of the supply boat—but why list the catalogue? The owners of the cottage know and understand all these phenomena, but the first-time visitor doesn't. He knows only the glamour side of cottage-ing, and he has believed that his visit would be all glamour—just like the man who goes to sea on the strength of a tourist folder which has said nothing about seasickness.

Mr. Robins, this reviewer fully believes, thinks that he enjoyed his stay on the Bedford's private island. But he didn't really. Nobody could. He just thinks he did. His memory is idealizing the past; our memories often do. If anybody offers to lend you a summer cottage that you have never borrowed before, read this book. It may save you a lot of grief. Of course, if you are the kind of person who *likes* summer-cottage-ing, that's another matter. In that case, read the book anyhow; it can't do you any harm.—*B. K. S.*

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—Virgil Partch

"We're going to put a lizard in Frimp's bed."

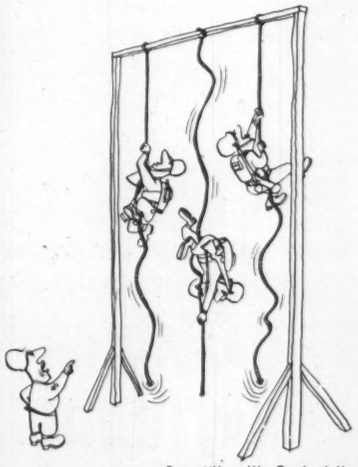
AS YOU WERE!

HERE WE GO AGAIN — by Virgil Partch ("Vip")—*Collins*—$1.50.

READERS of *Colliers* and the *Satevepost* are familiar with Virgil Partch's curious cartoon characters, with their ant-eater noses and their close-set, protuberant eyes; characters who inhabit a world of fantasy that lies somewhere between the comic fairyland of Rube Goldberg and the horror-realm of Charles Addams. "Here We Go Again," which contains about 60 brand-new cartoons, celebrates the re-introduction of compulsory military service in the U.S.A. and illustrates with chilling realism the career of the modern G.I. Joe from draft-board to training camp.

The classic figures of army life are all here: the top-sergeant who brushes his teeth with a file; the moronic M.O. who examines recruits while nibbling an ice-cream cone; the camp barber who operates with a lawn-mower — and, underneath it all, the poor bewildered recruit, the militarized civilian, the universal Turvey.

Subtlety is not one of Partch's instruments and one or two of the jokes belong to the not-for-your-Aunt-Matilda school, but it's all good fun — especially for those who have been through the mill and can afford to look back on the experience with condescending tolerance.—*J. L. W.*



—From "Here We Go Again"

"O.K. Phillips. All I said was that you had to climb up the rope."

. . . AT THE CROSSROADS

THE BUILD-UP BOYS — by Jeremy Kirk — *Saunders*—$3.75.

THE NAME of the author of this book, being a pen-name, will not be familiar to readers of fiction, but he is a practised writer, as is shown by internal evidence. A note on the jacket also states that he has written other works of fiction under his own name.

The reason for anonymity appears in the early chapters. The novel takes the reader behind the scenes of United States advertising and public relations agencies, and purports to show the mechanism in the process of building up an obscure company executive into a figure of apparent national importance. The picture is close enough to life to cause some of the more sensitive agencies to boycott the author

he has a silver spoon in his mouth, too . . .

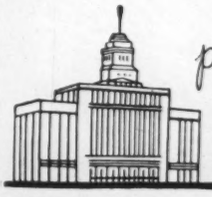
Just before "junior" was born, Dad had said:

"In my day we used to say that people who got the breaks were born with silver spoons in their mouths."

"In this family," he went on, "we can't hope for a fairy godmother, or even a rich uncle to supply the spoon. For this little fellow . . . and I'll still bet it'll be a boy," he added with a confident grin at mother-to-be, "we're going to buy that silver spoon right now."

Well, Dad got his boy. He also got the spoon . . . a Canada Life program that guaranteed protection to Mother and son, and even included enough to put the lad through college.

"People with confidence in Canada Life have been buying silver spoons from them for over 100 years," he observed later. "With a company as strong and long-lasting as that, we know our boy's silver spoon is as good as gold!"



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if they should learn who he—or she—is. There are certain malicious touches that strongly suggest a feminine hand.

The Canadian reader should be warned against taking the book as an accurate account of anything in the business life of this country. Reputable public relations firms here are independent of advertising agencies. Advertising agencies north of the border are not exclusively staffed by the heels who "Jeremy Kirk" has chosen to play his leading roles. It goes without saying that no Canadian public man could be built up by publicity alone, and of course Canadian advertising men and women do not spend all their time in knifing their colleagues and competitors in the back.—*J.L.C.*

SCOTS IN KAYAKS

QUEST BY CANOE, Glasgow to Skye — by Alastair M. Dunnett—*Clarke, Irwin*—$2.75.

THIS IS the tale of an adventurous journey with a purpose. The author and his companion, both Scottish nationalists, had just failed in a venture to publish a boys' magazine extolling the virtues and the traditions of their country, and they hit upon the canoe trip as a means both of replenishing their exchequers and continuing their propaganda, through the sale of articles to newspapers.

How well they succeeded in the latter is unknown, but their first purpose is fulfilled admirably in the present volume, published for some reason about fifteen years after the original trip.

The two men travelled in wood-and-canvas canoes of the kayak type, and in them they crossed stretches of water rough enough to force small coasters to shelter. Ashore, they camped or were guests of the hospitable neighbours.

Dunnett writes more than competently, with humor and feeling. The story of the trip itself is fun, and the underlying presentation of the problem of the highlands most interesting to anyone to whom Scotland is anything more than the source of a drink "to mix with Coca-Cola."—*T. K.*

WACKY BASEBALL

THREE MEN ON THIRD—by Ira L. Smith and H. Allen Smith—*Doubleday*—$2.95.

THIS APPEARS to be a sequel to a previous baseball tome by the Smith brothers (they aren't, actually). I didn't read the first one, but what this one seems to prove is that an awful lot of funny things have happened on or around the diamond, but not quite enough to make a book out of.

That is to say, the book consists entirely of a series of brief baseball anecdotes, of which some are very funny indeed and some are just fillers. Nonetheless it is astonishing that Ira L., the researcher, was able to dig up so much stuff for H. Allen, the humorist narrator, to write about.

Some wonderfully screwy things have happened during organized baseball's 80 years of existence. Perhaps the best-known was the incident which supplies the present volume with its title, the time that the Brooklyn Dodgers succeeded in placing three runners on third base at one and the same time. (Subsequently, a Brooklyn writer excitedly urged a late-comer fan to hurry, since the home team had three men on base. "Which base?" asked the fan.)

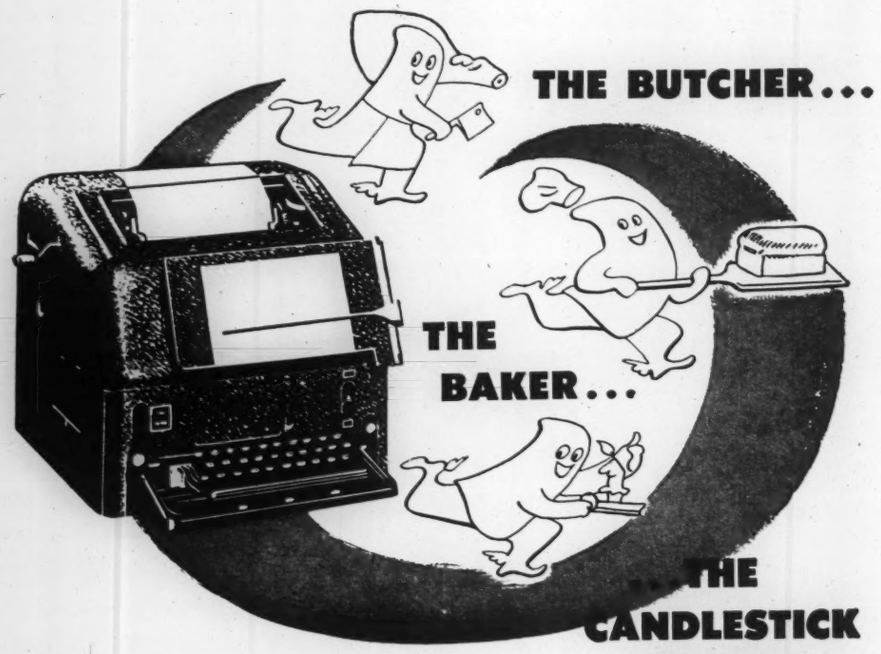
On another occasion, the St. Louis Browns' catcher and left-fielder succeeded in making five wild throws between them on a single play, during which three runners scored. The ball wound up in the Browns' dugout, where a coach promptly dropped it into the water bucket with the remark that it was obviously too hot for their boys to handle.

There are, as I say, a hundred or so of these little tales, some funny and some not so funny. Most of them will be of interest to the baseball fan, and the best of them should amuse almost anybody.

The illustrations are by Leo Hershfield, who seems to do pretty well at whatever he tries.—*K. M.*

—Leo Hershfield

From "Three Men on Third"



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MELTING POT IN THE SKY

CONTIUED FROM PAGE 9

But the social and diplomatic adjustments have not all been on the side of the visitors. It is a foreordination that a future Italian Baron and a RCAF veteran of World War II cannot spend many hours aloft in a dual trainer defying Mr. Newton's law of gravity without feeling a sincere respect for one another. The firm grip of a hand-shake after their first hour in the air together is enough to prove that the art of flying can do more for internationally desirable social relations than years of service in a foreign office.

It was at RCAF Crumlin, near London, Ont., that the NATO boys made their first Canadian appearance. Here, for six short weeks, they were lectured on Canadian indoctrination. The Belgians, Dutch, Italians and Norwegians tried to understand the English lecturers, while the French followed French-speaking instructors.

"At first," admitted 25-year-old Lieut. Andrea Maes from Waregem, Belgium, "we could only catch one or two words in each sentence." However, after a short nine months of using English, Lieut Basilio Cottone from Messina, Italy, who, before coming to Canada, had known no other language but Italian, has already made his first highly successful speech —in English!

Where to Begin

Because of Europe's diversified educational standards, it was difficult for the Centralia instructors of engineering, aerodynamics, navigation and meteorology to know just where to begin. One instructor, lecturing on engines, was pleasantly surprised to find that a pupil, who had obviously been writing letters all during the lecture, could answer the subsequent questions (despite his labored English) far more adequately than the instructor had originally explained the theory.

It was, however, a very isolated case, as the NATO trainees unanimously agreed that for all-over thoroughness the RCAF training program is without parallel. And so, by shouldering the cost of aircraft, maintenance and instructors, together with food, lodging and winter clothing, Canada has faithfully discharged her first obligation to her NATO partners.

The Italians were prescriptively selected from old conservative families of Italian aristocracy who have lived in Italy for more than six hundred years and have not blown hot and cold with every fad and exigency of the changing decades. Before coming here, all Italian candidates underwent three years' officers' training at the Italian Military Academy, for which their families were obliged to pay the equivalent of one thousand Canadian dollars.

This background and training is evident in their social grace and bearing: Lieut. Cottone's formal bow over a lady's hand as he asks her to dance, and the courteous and gallant manner of the future Baron of Miggiano, Lieut. Piero Vernaleone of Rome. "Miggiano is only a small barony in Southern Italy," Lieut. Vernaleone said modestly. "My grandfather now holds the title." And this and more is symbolized by the dirk-and-dragon-encrested Academy ring worn by each of the Italian boys.

"Now we are not only counting the days but also the hours," Lieut. Manlio Quarantelli, liaison officer for the group, declares, "until we shall be on one month's leave with our families back in Italy."

There, Lieut. Cottone plans to sail his "ding" (a one-man sailboat) in the beautiful bay of Capri, watch a national soccer game in one of Italy's huge stadiums, and attend the Italian opera once again. He, like his close friend "The Baron", has missed the warm Mediterranean sea breeze and the usual Sunday cultural entertainment.

"Even your Sunday musical programs on the radio," all the Europeans concur, "are interrupted by commercials."

It's been strange, too, for Lieut. Steinar Wang of Oslo, Norway. He has been lost in this flat part of Canada without any steep hills for his week-end skiing. To replace this he was usually found on Sundays tinkling out a Norwegian "Mazurka" on the piano. Yet he also missed Sunday operas and concerts.

"However," he adds with a twinkling smile, "my wife writes from Oslo that she is now getting a little tired of singing 'Goodnight' to some woman called 'Irene'."

Lieut. Joop Spiegelenberg, from Bussum, Holland, on the other hand, did not find Canada very different

from his last liaison posting down in Texas.

"You are much the same," he remarked comparing Americans with Canadians.

He was not prepared, however, for the cold Canadian winters. Prior to his Texas posting, he had spent five years in humid Dutch "Indie" at Palembang on the Indonesian island of Sumatra.

Relative to that old precept concerning military men and their food, Lieutenant Sols, liaison officer for the Belgians, concurred with his Dutch colleague on the subject of Canadian dairy products. For their taste, we put too much salt in our butter, but they both agreed that Ontario's aged cheese compares favorably with Dutch and Flemish varieties. The Italians, however, craved home-cooked spaghetti and a wider variety of fresh fruit. Like us with our potatoes, even a future baron likes his spaghetti once each day.

Even such ordinary things as bread and water tasted different to our guests.

"The water seems tasteless. It has no salts," Italian Cottone said, meaning minerals.

"No sparkle on the lips," Norwegian Wang added.

"And no hard crusts on the bread," commented Sgt. Claude Viegneron, formerly of Algiers, now from Avignon, France, "and also no wine, fresh lemonade and champagne."

They were in accord, too, in their tastes in American music. They preferred the rhythms of Louis Armstrong and Cab Calloway to the newer swing bands. But for the Italians, "jazz," as they call it, cannot take the place of their newest song hit "Angelo" or the South American sambas, congos and tangos played by the bands at home. For the Dutch and Belgians the new song honoring the reclaimed province of Zeeland called "Bells of Arnenuiden" (Dutch) and "Les Cloches" (Flemish) seems to be the favorite in the Lowlands.

They had something to say, too, about Canadian women.

"They're very independent," Lieut. Andrea Maes observed for it was a new experience for him and his friends to meet Canadian girls.

"In Europe," declared Lt. Cottone, his white teeth flashing against his olive skin and dark waving hair, "we ask only two things of our women in the home—peace and love."

Achievement Record

Nevertheless, with all the adjustments to be made in their daily lives in Canada, the NATO boys have set a record for achievement. According to F/L Claude Bourque, RCAF Officer Commanding of the NATO course, only a small fraction of one per cent of the total enrolment have failed to pass the standard Canadian tests.

During the year the European boys were visited by Lt.-Col. B. Oën, Chief of the Air Staff of Norway, and General Charles Lecheres, Chief of the Air Staff of France. Next week as Group Captain Newson greets NATO's ambassadors, consuls and air attachés, as well as Canada's Chief of the Air Staff Air Marshal W. Curtis and other RCAF officials, the coveted pilot's wings will be pinned on this pioneer group of trainees.

With regret Centralia will toast the NATO boys for the last time with a sincere *"Cin Cin"* to the Italians, *"Skaal"* to the Norwegians, *"Proost"* to the Dutch, *"A la Vôtre"* to the French and *"Santé"* to the Belgians. To them all—a most respectful "Cheers, and God Bless."

—RCAF

NATO CADET: *2nd Lt. Piero Vernaleone, a future Italian baron.*

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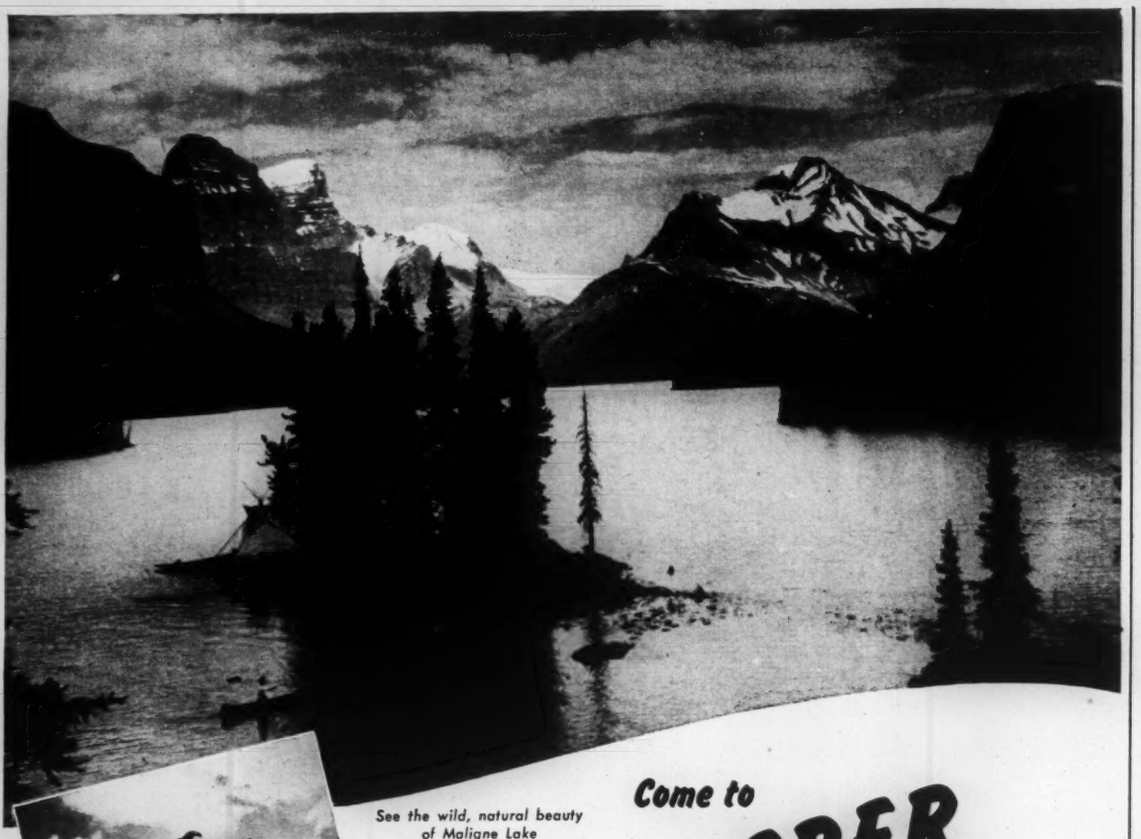

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MUSIC

ON THE TABLES

FIREBIRD SUITE — *Stravinsky*. The instrumental brilliance that gives almost a visual quality to this ballet music is only partly due to Stravinsky's bold (bold for 1910) score The real heroes are conductor Leopold Stokowski and his orchestra—especially the parade of expert and resolute soloists so essential in interpreting the heady work. (*RCA—33—LM44.*)

CONCERTO FOR VIOLIN AND ORCHESTRA—*Bartok:* London Symphony Orchestra conducted by Sir Malcolm Sargent; Max Rostal, violin. Your reaction to Bartok may be violently *pro* or *con:* this is a work that will illustrate either view for it contains his most poignant lyricism and his most irritating mannerisms. Recording: good. (*London—33—LLP302.*)

SERENADE IN C Major, Op. 48 —*Tschaikovsky;* SERENADE FOR STRINGS, Op. 22 — *Dvorak*. Two popular serenades get sensitive interpretations by European orchestras. The romantic themes of the Tschaikovsky number are in the repertoire of symphonies everywhere but seldom played with more charm than here by the Amsterdam Concertgebouw Orchestra. The Dvorak serenade, if somewhat a little more heavily turned out by the Berlin Philharmonic Chamber Orchestra, completes a relaxing period with recorded serenades. (*Capitol—33—P8060.*)

CONCERTO No. 3 in C Minor, Op. 37—*Beethoven*. One of the most brilliant pianists on the concert stage today is the Chilean Claudio Arrau. His depth of perception and range of technical expression in Beethoven's close-packed themes and development for piano and orchestra are virtuosity at its best. Beethoven composed this concerto in 1800 partly as a display piece for his own virtuosity as a pianist. The Philadelphia Orchestra, with Eugene Ormandy, does its usual first class job. (*Columbia—33—ML4302.*)

LA BOUTIQUE FANTASQUE — *Rossini-Respighi*. The music from a delightfully surprising ballet transferred to records by the London Symphony Orchestra under Ernst Ansermet, and crisply, cheerfully treated. Recording: excellent. (*London — 33 — LLP274.*)

BENNY GOODMAN CARNEGIE HALL JAZZ CONCERT—Vols I and II. The show on the night of Jan. 16, 1938, shook the walls of the hallowed music hall with an aggregation of all-time jazz greats working through, over and under a couple dozen of jazz classics. Benny Goodman and the CBS had it recorded over a single mike and a line back to the studio. Two sets of records resulted: one went to the Library of Congress, the other up to Benny's attic. The second was recently discovered, dusted off and re-recorded for any sycophants of jazz who want the authentic raw stuff with no commercial schmaltz in a single groove. (*Columbia—33—ML4358-9.*)

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PEOPLE

ON TOP OF THE WORLD

■ Some members of Canada's Red Indian Fighter Squadron in England flew familiar air lanes last week. They swept Vampire jets 30,000 feet over the Channel and the Netherlands in the biggest flight yet. *(See cover.)* "There used to be a German fighter base just south of Rotterdam," said Commanding Officer **Sqdn.-Ldr. Bob Davidson** of Vancouver just before taking off. "They were always sitting up top waiting for us when we came over." **F/O Fred Evans** and **F/O John Hicks** of Ottawa, and **F/O Al Milne** of Galt, Ont., also found themselves on familiar "ground."

■ Two Canadian three-dimensional films will be exhibited at the Festival of Britain next month. Produced by the National Film Board's **Norman McLaren,** they are the first cartoon-type stereoscopic movies ever made. They will be shown in a special telecinema and viewed through special glasses which make the images appear to float over the heads of the audience and back beyond the surface of the screen. **Louis Applebaum,** Film Board Music Director, will assist in their presentation in England. Music will be heard "stereophonically" from all corners of the theatre.

■ A law student won the best actor award in the Manitoba regional festival. **Robert Trudel** is in his final year at the University of Manitoba; was with RCAF in the war. But his heart is with the stage. He has played with *Le Cercle Français* at the University, the Winnipeg Little Theatre and is heard in radio plays over CKSB. He won his best actor award as the jailer in "Prisonnier de Mon Coeur," by *Le Cercle Molière* of St. Boniface.

—Harold K. White
ROBERT TRUDEL

■ Thirty-three-year-old **James Bullen** of Vancouver is the first male in British Columbia to take the Florence Nightingale oath. "A man with a lot of patience, with the ability to count to ten before blowing up, a man with courage to withstand the first month or two of being completely surrounded by women, could be a great help to this profession," says Bullen. A companion male who started the course with him in 1948 gave up after three weeks.

■ **Bela Boszormenyi-Nagy,** leading faculty member of Toronto's Royal Conservatory of Music, has a full year ahead of him. Following this season's recitals, the internationally known pianist will give four broadcasts of Canadian composers. In the fall he will guest-star with the Chicago Symphony and in December he'll be off to Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Buenos Aires and Mexico on an extended South and Central American tour.

NEAR and far: *Boszormenyi-Nagy.*

■ Vacationing at Miami Beach, NS Health and Welfare Minister **Harold Connolly** took time off to drop a bomb-shell. He predicted union of Canada and U.S. "perhaps within a quarter of a century." With the rise of Communist aggression and dictatorship in parts of South America, "the northern part of the Western Hemisphere, embracing Canada and the U.S., may well be the last citadel of civilization."

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ART

LIGHT ON LOST ART

West-Coast Indian Art Reexamined After Years of Total Neglect

THE TRIFLING amount of worthwhile literature treating of Canadian Pacific Indian art has been astonishingly disproportionate to its importance as an art form. Although there has been considerable recognition by a few of the significance of the Northwest carvers, relatively little has been done to bring their remarkable creations before a wider public.

Certainly, the laxity of the Canadian government in the matter of preservation of this precious part of our heritage has been negligent to the point of being criminal. Even before World War I, many of the finest examples of Indian art were transported wholesale to Europe and the U.S. (The great pieces in Berlin's Museum für Völkerkunde were, unfortunately, destroyed during World War II bombings.) It has been only during relatively recent years that the Canadian government did anything to amend its past record. Also, it has been only during the past few years that the aesthetic worth of Indian art has come in for any serious assessment. The many anthropological papers about West Coast tribes and objects have rarely dealt with the carvings for their astonishing visual rhythms and patterns.

Lately, however, a number of earnest attempts have been made to remedy this situation. The 1941 Indian art exhibit at the NY Museum of Modern Art, the show at Manhattan's Betty Parson's Gallery in 1946 and the special Amerindian number of the Mexican magazine *DYN* in 1943, were all straws in the wind. Now, at last, we have a fairly substantial collection of West Coast artifacts illustrated together in one, well-arranged volume: "Art of the Northwest Coast Indians" (Oxford, $12).

In his introduction, Robert Inverarity, its author, states: ". . . they take their place with the great artists of the world." Certainly, that is no exaggeration, as the 279 finely printed plates in this rich volume amply reveal. The illustrated objects cover the field of masks, dishes, boxes, totems, textiles and paintings, selected mainly from

INDIAN ART: *Highly colorful.*

INDIAN DRAMA: *Highly emotional.*

Canadian and American collections. In his lucid text, Mr. Inverarity writes ably on the West Coast tribes, their social life and religion. In a separate section, he discusses the nature of primitive art, in general, and Northwest characteristics, in particular.

Unlike some commentators on the subject, the author has taken a properly tentative attitude towards doubtful attributions. In speaking of tribal stylistic classifications, he remarks: "I have chosen not to attribute any specimens whose provenience is not known to specific tribes solely on the basis of my familiarity with tribal styles. Such attribution is a common practice, but it is certainly not good procedure." This sort of scholarship marks the volume throughout. (Nevertheless, famed French artist, Georges Rouault might well consider dropping that second "u" from his name if proofreaders and/or authors persist in spelling it "Roualt" as it appears, once again, in this book.)

Four years ago, I wrote, in SN: "We, in Canada, must begin to dust off the anthropological profundity which surrounds these native works of art, and display them to the public without too much fanfare of scholarship. It is not that the lore surrounding this art is not important, but, I am afraid, it is permitted at times to keep the public at arm's length from Indian achievements *as art*. . . . Perhaps, in the not-too-distant future, our galleries with the full cooperation of the museums possessing most Indian art here, will be enabled to present some full-dress presentations of one of the richest aesthetic achievements of any primitive people." That statement remains no less valid today.

Books such as Inverarity's are of real value in that they stress the formal, as much as historical, worth of Indian art. It is a book which should provoke wide interest and receive an especially warm reception from Canadian readers.—***P.D.***

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SPORTS

BALL CLUBS START TREK

Long Season Is OK for Southerners But No Good As Teams Move North

BASEBALL'S International League becomes even more international this season as Ottawa takes over the defunct Jersey City franchise, the second television casualty of the last couple of years.

This northward trend in the league only makes it more obvious that either the season is too long or the summer is too short. The clubs face the imposing task of playing 154 games in 144 days and nights. This tight schedule, combined with the inevitable number of games rained out, leads in the main to two undesirable results.

The first is a too-early opening. The third week in April may be balmy in Florida, or even in Maryland, but it's mighty frigid in Ontario, and in New York. Two International League games on the second day of the season this year saw the furry fans spinning the turnstiles to the tune of 517 and 213 respectively. Such a spectator response, of course, is a worry only to the owners, but the fans are concerned in the fact that the more tender-armed of their heroes may damage themselves beyond local repair through having to leave their igloos without their parkas.

The second problem doesn't arise until late in the season, when those rained-out contests pile up until the boys, to fit in all the games, are virtually forced to play ball around the clock. This sometimes makes winning the league title a sort of grab bag, with the vagaries of scheduling a more important factor than play.

The most obvious, but by no means the most probable, solution is to cut down the number of games. But since this might mean cutting down the gate receipts we can forget about it.

Another notion could be to simply move the whole season along a week or two. The weather man may not have noticed, but any sports fan can tell him that our springs have been getting colder and our autumns warmer. Since rugby is becoming a shirt-sleeve pastime, there's no good reason why baseball should be left to the coon-coat crowd.

It is a fact that at many games last year hot coffee was more popular than cold drinks.

—Canada Wide

RUSHING *the season, Detroit pitcher Hal White shivers in opening game.*

RACING LOOKING UP?

TRACK and pari-mutuel receipts took a beating last year all across Canada, with Ontario leading the way with a sharp 22 per cent drop. This bleak fact was attributed to a number of causes including, in Ontario, stiff provincial taxes. The main reason, however, was probably that people just didn't have as much money to spend, or weren't in any mood to spend it.

With the Canadian 1951 season starting this past week, it's too early to say what the new year will bring, but indications from across the border are very encouraging indeed, with various tracks reporting increases of as much as 38 per cent over last year. People up here are in general subject to the same influences.

All in all, the track owners and the tax collectors and the bookies appear to have reason for mild optimism, just so long as they keep their eyes averted from the daily headlines.

OLYMPIC PLANS

THERE are undoubtedly many who feel that the chances of the 1952 Olympic Games taking place are virtually nil, but the members of Canada's Olympic Association are not among them.

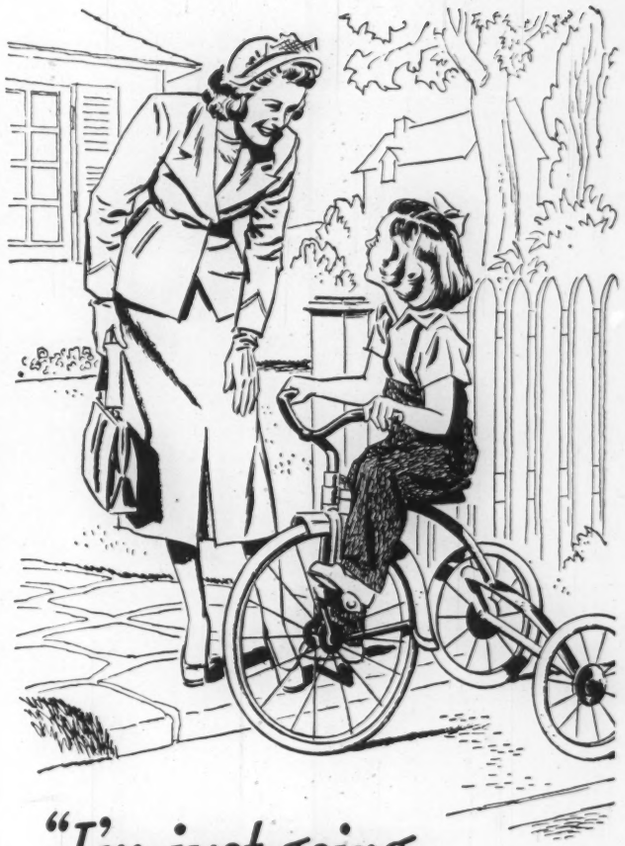
The Association has decided that Canada will despatch a total of 190 athletes, 140 to Finland for the summer games and the remainder to Norway for the winter contests. How many officials will accompany them was not announced.

To pay for these treks, $170,000 will have to be raised, and it is expected that half of the sum will come from the Governments, Federal and Provincial, with private individuals putting up the rest.

The overall value of the Olympics has frequently been questioned. In recent years they seem to have been roughly as successful in promoting international athletic amity as the UN has in bringing about world peace.

At the same time, so long as the games are held and the rest of the world sends representatives, Canada can't very well stay out. And being in, she should see that the best athletes available get the best training and make the best possible showing.

That $85,000 which is to be raised privately works out to something under one cent per Canadian. Most of us could afford that.—*Kim McIlroy*



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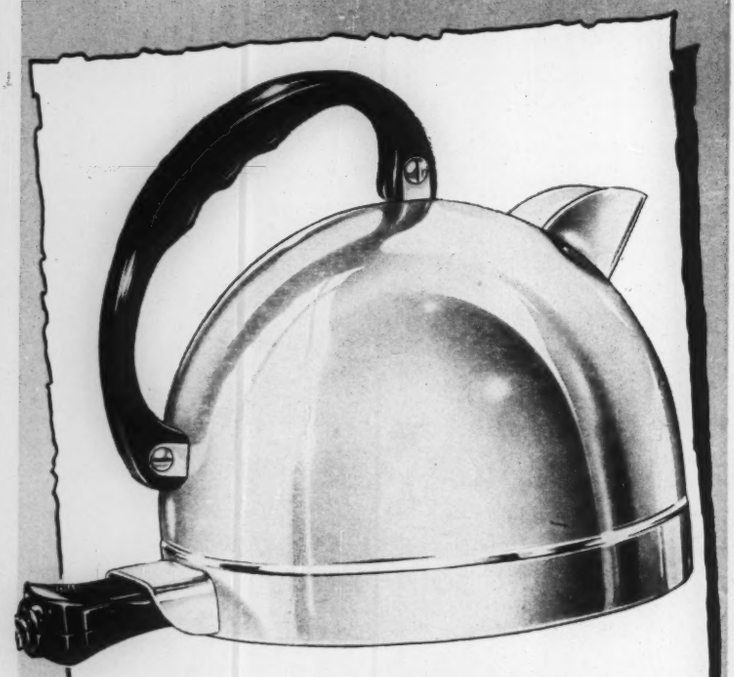

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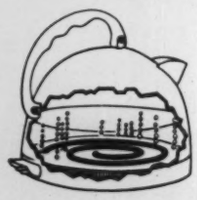

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INTERMISSION

Individualism's Last Stand

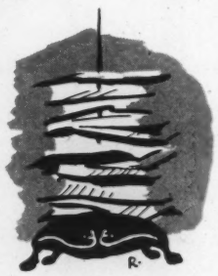
by Gordon McCaffrey

London.

THE critics say that Socialism is killing individualism in Britain. And individualism, they say, was responsible for Britain's greatness. If it is squeezed out of existence, Britain will face a dark future indeed.

In an office off the Strand, however, there's a champion who is ready to speak and act for the men and women who beg to differ. He's a veritable St. George of the Individualists, ready to spar with the frightful dragons, Nationalization and Standardization, which loom large and foreboding on the nation's doorstep.

His name is Laurie Lee, the poet. (He rose in the ranks of the individualists by writing poetry that rhymes.) Lee has been appointed director of a pavilion at the Festival of Britain where his colleagues can display their contributions to British culture, industry and civilization.



Lee advertised in *The Times*, and is now reaping the brain-waves of housewives and college professors and West Country farmers. From attics all over Britain are coming the inventions and ideas of individualists.

Some of the ideas to arrive so far are still in the rough draft stage. Others have blossomed out into full-scale models.

WHEN I visited Lee in his office, the first contraption to attract my attention was a creation of string, curtain rods, doorstops and hatpins, nailed and tied together so as to look like a crude harp.

"What have you got there?" I wondered out loud, not in the least appreciating the inventive genius that went into its construction.

Lee wasn't the least bit pleased with the tone of my question, for he answered, rather curtly, "It's a wave machine."

A wave machine. What next? Dare I ask him what a wave machine is for? Lee must have been reading my mind, or noticed the quizzical lift of my right eyebrow.

He picked up the cumbersome machine and prepared for a demonstration. I had never seen anybody strike up on a wave machine, so I waited in curiosity and wonder. Lee turned a wooden crank, made of odds and ends, and sure enough axles (curtain rods) and gears (door stops) rotated. Perfectly lovely waves (marked by the heads of travelling hatpins) flowed across the face of the board. Lee, enraptured, started to sing "I tot I taw a puddy tat."

From the wave machine we turned to one of Lee's pet schemes, contributed by an Oxford professor. It was the Smoke Grinding Machine. If completed by the end of April, it will dispense little packages of Festival of Britain soot, appropriately inscribed with the Royal Coat of Arms.

"A kind of souvenir of refined London atmosphere for colonials and other overseas visitors," Lee explained. "They won't be able to get such atmosphere in London except at the Festival."

LEE asked me to consider the social implications of a successful application of the Smoke Grinding Machine to the nation's 100 million chimney pots.

"This machine," he said, "is not to be taken lightly. We've just passed through an era of unground smoke lasting 150 years. That fact in itself is an expression of apathy on the part of the British public. I wonder sometimes why people have been content to live in the midst of so much deadly smoke. Now we have a genius who's going to put an end to this grave menace."

In its present plans, the Smoke Grinding Machine is a complicated affair. It will be placed in the hands of a practical engineer and will be in reach of the average pocketbook. The inventor, who is something of a businessman, thinks it should be a compulsory attachment to every chimney in the land.

"There'll be a modified version for the Festival," Lee added. "Smoke will be generated, ground into coarse, medium and fine grades, and compressed into little blocks. They'll be handed out to visitors who like to take home souvenirs."

Lee walked over to the fire and threw on a lump of coal. A great cloud of black smoke belched up the chimney.

"Watch out there!" I shouted excitedly. "Look at all that unground smoke escaping."

"Yes, I'm ashamed," Lee said, fairly blushing. "I give out fine words to you, and they give me the lie. All that unground smoke going up! But don't think I'm insensitive to the waste and the pollution. I want to have one of the first Smoke Grinders on the market."

world of women

THEIR PLAYGROUND IS PALACES

FREEDOM belongs to everyone—even kings and queens. Modern royalty is bringing up its children in an atmosphere of democracy and personal freedom seldom known in times when royalty was sheltered from all but the most formal contact with those of non-royal blood. Certainly, offspring of today's royal families look and behave like happy, normal children. Lack of artificial restrictions, ability to mingle freely with others should equip them for well-adjusted adult life in a world as difficult for royalty as it is for everyone else.

—Cecil Beaton

—Baron

GENIAL KING FREDERIK *of Denmark is "surprised" by his audience of three daughters . . Princesses Margrethe, 11* (top), *Benedikte, 7, Anne-Marie, 5.*

PLAYTIME FOR PRINCE CHARLES *with his mother in the spacious grounds of Clarence house, London home of Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh.*

—Miller Services

HERE COME THE CLOWNS! *Prince Michael, the Duchess of Kent's son.*

—Miller Services

IT'S SCHOOL DEBATE *for Princess Birgitta* (r.), *at Stockholm. She's daughter of Sweden's Princess Sibylla.*

AGE IS A STATE OF MIND . . .

WHAT'S YOUR GOLDEN AGE?

by Margaret Ness

—Nott & Merrill

"I'D LIKE *to be 18 again," confides Roger Lemelin (r) to J. V. McAree and Pat Skinner.*

WHAT is your age, Madame, Mister? Would you like to change it? If you're a teen-twenty would you like to hurry things along and get where you're going? If you're a discreet thirty-forty-fifty would you like to go back—or ahead? If you're nearing, or over, the seventy mark, are you content to have all the struggle behind or would you like to start again?

Well, what age would *you* choose? SATURDAY NIGHT put that question to a number of people. First, what did the thirty-forty-fifties want?

"To me, the ideal age is 108," wrote irrepressible Jane Mallett of Toronto. Jane is heard in radio plays, stars in the New Play Society's "Spring Thaw" revue. "I will have made bankrupt the annuity companies; all life insurance will be paid up; and I will have my lovely old age pension.

"Today I have to pay for plane trips. At 108, they'll scramble for me. I will have a constant topic of conversation, perhaps monotonous to others, but never to me. No longer will I have to struggle for fame because I will have attained it, through no fault or effort of my own, by the simplest of processes."

We don't know what the psychologists would make of Jane. The psychologists say that if you want to remain your present age, you are a well-adjusted, successful citizen.

MOST of our queried thirty-forty-fifties come in this category. Mayor Marjorie Hamilton of Barrie, Ont., writes: "The ideal age to me is right now—spang in the middle. In my early twenties I was busy raising a family, taking care of my husband and his interests. Now, with my family on their own, I find myself free to follow my own pursuits. At 51 I find life is very good. I am a mother, a grandmother, the Mayor of the town and Chief Justice of the Municipality. I am Head of the Household, Counsellor to my family and Head Baby Sitter (when I can be located). I wouldn't change places with anyone."

Principal Alex Rose of the High and Vocational School in Timmins, Ont., doesn't quite agree with Mrs. Hamilton. He says that he supposes the present is the best time but actually he rather fancies the time when he was first married and the children were small.

Novelist Roger Lemelin, he of "The Plouffe Family," prefers two ages: his actual 31 and, when he is sincere with himself, 18. "To have again this wonderful feeling—in front of all the obstacles piled ahead—in one's future. I would like to be that guy again because he thought he could rebuild the world. Because at 18, I had faith in all the women."

What are the golden years for athletes? At top form or later when they can bask? We turned first to Lionel Conacher, polled the outstanding, all-round Canadian athlete of the first half of this century. Fifty-year-old Conacher is now a Member of Parliament; would like to be 28 to 40 again—his "most constructive" years.

From the advanced age of 31, top ranking hockey-ist Max Bentley of Delisle, Sask., and the Toronto Maple Leafs, sighs for 26 and 27. Those were the years when he was top scorer in the National Hockey League.

NOW what about the earnest young people just starting out in life? They seem to be quite satisfied to be on the threshold, with a magical future ahead. At least so says Mary McRae of Campbellton, NB, now studying at the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto, and teacher-in-training Jean Brisco of Renfrew, Ont. And Head Girl Penny Granger of Havergal College, Toronto, votes for the teens-twenties, too, although she confesses that she sometimes would like to be older—around examination time.

Irene Apine (Mrs. Juris Gotshalks) puts it succinctly: "Early youth is like having a big savings account without an end." Irene is the Latvian dancer, who, with her husband, organized the Halifax Ballet three short years ago.

Then there's the World Wheat King—13-year-old Ricky Sharpe of Munson, Alta. Sports-interested, he votes for the teen-twenties for "sports seem to be out by the time 40 comes along and most men are on the bulging side and content to sit and grapple for money."

Another young farmer with the teens-twenties as his ideal age is Eric Powell of Burnaby South, BC. Eric won the Junior Farmers' poultry judging contest at the Pacific National Exhibition.

PATRICIA SKINNER, from the lofty age of mid-twenties and as Beauty Editor of *Canadian Home Journal,* says: "I'd like to hover in the early twenties when you lose much of the instability but retain some of the wild idealism of the teens. Your ambition is only slightly tinged by commerce and reality. Your veneer is glossy, your ego plump and well-fed. You leap nimbly from youth to adulthood, without losing face or feeling alien in either age."

Now, what about those who have arrived at "the age of wisdom"? Canadian actress Catherine Proctor who played on Broadway with Boris Karloff in "Arsenic and Old Lace" and first made her name there back in the heyday of Belasco, writes: "If enthusiastic ambition is the most rewarding, then the teens and twenties must be the ideal."

She recalls an appointment with the late George Tyler, a great New York producer. He had all but promised her an ingenue part. Then he had to tell her the author wanted another actress. Young Catherine wept.

"You can't suffer like this," Tyler lectured her. "It will kill you. You will have ups and downs in this profession. It goes with it. So what's the use!"

"But being young," says older and wiser Catherine Proctor, "I could not accept his conclusions, and went sailing on from that point—which I might not have done had I been older."

And when we asked J. E. Middleton to tell us what age he would choose, this literary contributor to SN over many years wrote such a poignant little piece that we feel we must quote most of it.

"What period of my life has been the happiest? There were peaks of pleasure in every period—and deep, dark valleys as well. At age 6 there was a family picnic on Mount Royal; all the lovely world spread before me, while I munched salmon sandwiches. But about the same time Douglas Hart, my beloved playmate, died of diphtheria.

"And at age 19, brave with a gilt-edged high-grade certificate as a teacher, I applied for 64 schools, and didn't get one.

"SO it ran on. The peaks had sunlight on them, but the valleys were black and terrible; as when my first book was published, and the one person I had hoped to please with it was in her grave.

"For me the pleasantest period of my life is *now,* present joys to be savored to the full; future fears and griefs unknown."

In New Brunswick everyone knows Annie Mathewson, MBE—fifty years a newspaperwoman. What age did she choose? Her present one. "In the thirties and forties there were thrills and spills, joys and sorrows. Now I'm looking to the years ahead for more spills and thrills." Mrs. Mathewson is on Fredericton's *Daily Gleaner.*

Recently Mrs. George Black, OBE, FRGS, of Whitehorse, Yukon, celebrated her 85th birthday. She has crowded a lot into those years. Born in Chicago, she trekked to the Klondike in the gold rush of 1898. We wondered if that would be the age she'd choose to be . . . or whether she's prefer the years she sat in the Canadian House of Commons, the only American-born woman to win that honor.

We wrote post-haste to Mrs. Black. Back came her answer. No, she didn't want to live her life over again. "To live it once is enough, for I always have the fear that I would make far more

mistakes in the future than I did in the past."

And finally we dropped in to J. V. McAree's office in Toronto's *Globe and Mail* and asked that ageless columnist to let us have his viewpoint. "The later years are the best," he said. "Earlier years are beset by anxieties and fears. It is necessary that we should have gone through them to appreciate the serenity and confidence that come later in life . . .

"Of course, if we were permitted to make a few alterations in the course of Nature, I would like to arrange matters so that when I became seventy, my next birthday would be sixty-nine, and the film would run backwards, as it were. I cannot swear I would be happier, but I should like to have the chance of trying it. So I conclude with a word of encouragement. Let nobody give up in the thirties, the forties or the fifties—'the best is yet to be.'"

We don't think the psychologists could find anything amiss with the people we chose for our ideal age questionnaire, do you?

Distaff:

DESTINATION ENGLAND

■ Spring may be the traditional wedding season but it's also scholarship award time, too. Two important ones take their recipients to England.

JOYCE HEMLOW

Only Canadian woman to win a 1951-52 Fellowship from the Guggenheim Memorial Foundation was **Dr. Joyce Hemlow,** assistant Professor of English at McGill. Dr. Hemlow is a graduate of Queen's (BA and MA); obtained her AM and PhD from Radcliffe, Cambridge, Mass. Previously she won a Marty Memorial Travelling Fellowship from Queen's, a Canadian Federation of University Women's Fellowship and other grants. Her studies — and published articles — have centred on English writer Fanny Burney. In England, she will consult Burney manuscripts in the British Museum and then spend a year reading the Burney collection in New York.

Another important scholarship, a Viscount Bennett Scholarship at the University of London, was won by 25-year-old **Marguerite Choquette,** daughter of Mr. Justice Fernand Choquette, Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec. Marguerite graduated in law from Laval and has her own practice in Quebec City. Her friends don't think it odd that she should be a lawyer. Her grandfather was a judge and her three brothers are studying law. At present she's in England, studying British methods of dealing with juvenile delinquency.

M. CHOQUETTE

■ The NB Provincial Chapter, IODE, held its 51st annual convention and reelected **Mrs. E. A. Skene** of Fredericton as President. At the 37th convention of the Saskatchewan Provincial Chapter, **Mrs. W. Parker** of Regina was elected President.

Other Provincial IODE Presidents include: NS, **Mrs. Thomas Moon** of Halifax (reelected); Manitoba, **Mrs. J. A. Argue** of Winnipeg; Quebec, **Mrs. J. J. Creelman** of Montreal; BC, **Mrs. E. H. Pellant** of Burnaby (reelected).

■ A riddle is artist **Anna Zinkeisen.** For one thing, with a name like that she's Scottish . . . a Dutch ancestor moved to Scotland. Then she's done such completely different things as a lovely portrait of the Countess Mountbatten and, during the war, realistic paintings of war injuries, as medical artist for St. Mary's Hospital. And now she's creating designs for chinaware . . . she who, with her sister, did the immense murals on the Queen Mary and the Queen Elizabeth.

Then, too, she looks so young to have such an established reputation. An artist friend of ours says she used to clip Zinkeisen pictures from magazines at least 20 years ago; and Anna talks away about her 17-year-old daughter. Of course, Anna did start painting early. She was only 15 herself when she won a scholarship to the Royal Academy Schools in London. At present she is Vice-President of the Royal Society of Arts, a member of the Royal Institute of Oil Painters and of the Royal Designers for Industry. The Paris Salon awarded her its Silver Medal.

Her husband is a Yorkshire man; they live in a Regency house with a small garden, right in London. Her visit to Canada was arranged by the Lawley group of Potteries (of the Five Towns country which author Arnold Bennett made so famous) so that she could find out for herself what Canadians like in the way of china designs. And while she was in Toronto she attended the opening of the Scottish art exhibition at the Art Gallery.

■ The first woman to hold the position of Honorary Secretary of the Ontario Division of the Red Cross is **Mrs. Lane Knight** of Toronto.

■ Reelected President of the BC Parent Teacher Federation at the 29th convention was **Mrs. Ernest Evans** of Victoria.

■ The Junior League of Toronto recently celebrated its 25th birthday. The International President, **Mrs. James M. Skinner** of Philadelphia, was on hand to help cut the huge birthday cake. New Toronto president is **Patricia Mabee.**

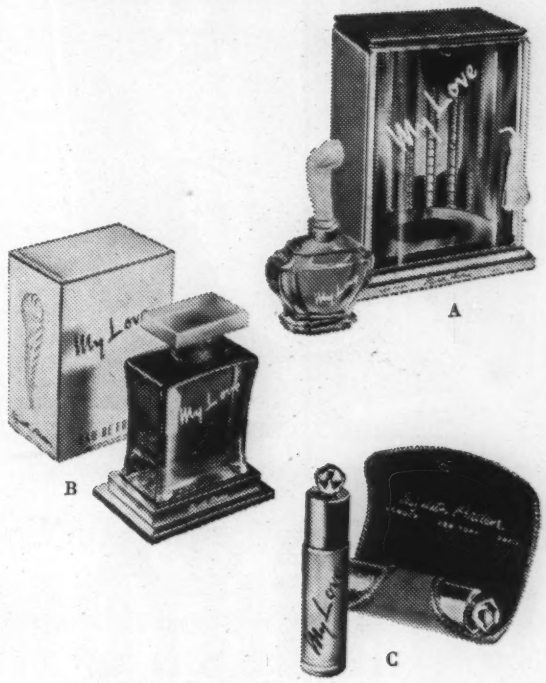
■ In true theatre tradition, **Mary Sheppard** of Montreal and John Howe of Toronto announced their engagement over the footlights to a delighted audience. Both are with the professional Canadian Repertory Theatre, Ottawa; plan to marry this month between matinee and evening performances.

■ New President of the Registered Nurses' Association of Ontario is **Gladys J. Sharpe,** Director of Nursing, Toronto Western Hospital. Director Sharpe is a graduate of Western, attended McGill, University of London and is a BSc of Columbia in NY.

from France . . .

Elizabeth Arden

My Love . . .



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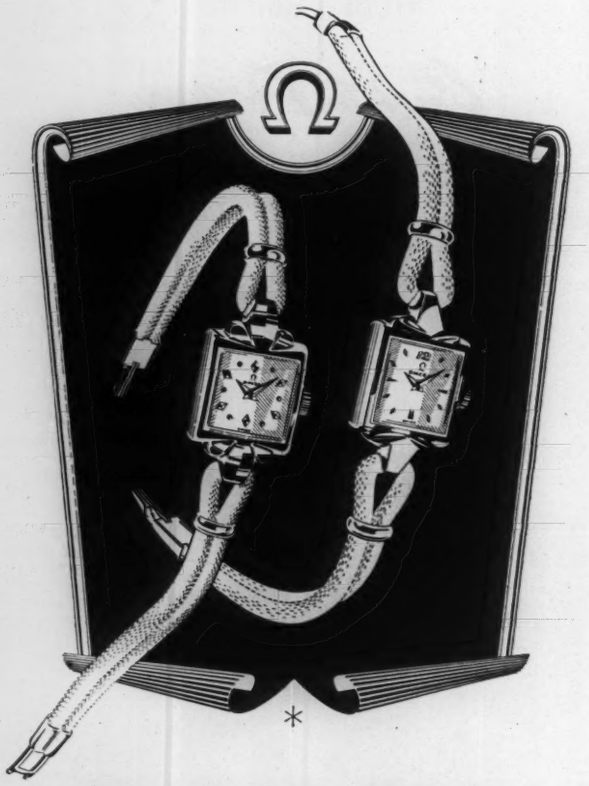

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OMEGA

A CENTURY OF RESEARCH ON THE WRIST

Brain-Teaser:

Hiya Babe!

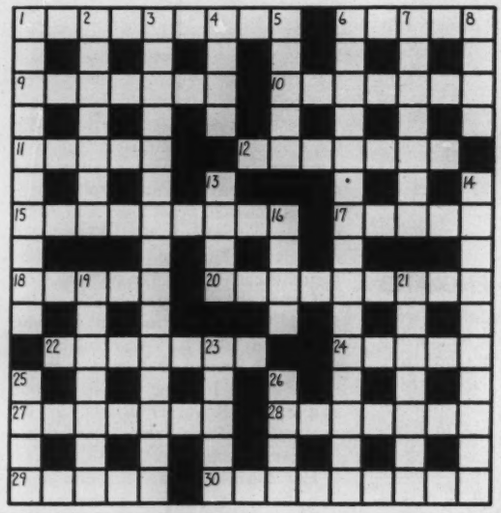
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Baby sitter? (4, 5)
6. Worth a fling. (5)
9. Goes to church ill when united. (7)
10. Forces the crazy Cree to swallow the lettuce? On the contrary! (7)
11. All right! The sacred bull has no tail, like this animal. (5)
12. In plain view in Saskatchewan. (7)
15. The giant and the beanstalk certainly were! (9)
17. You can tell the fish from its stench. (5)
18. Certainly not Dr. Fore! (5)
20. When you are, you won't be cashing in your chips. (3, 2, 4)
22. Kind of carriage for the body politic? (7)
24. Hirritation? (5)
27. A quotation for the vicar to study. (7)
28. See 26
29. Refuse. (5)
30. One can't take showerz in these! (4-5)

DOWN

1. It is usually very well answered. (3, 2, 3, 2)
2. Lug a new convertible on board. (7)
3. What's baby doing with the knife in its mouth? (7, 3, 5)
4. I come from haunts of coot and hern. (4)
5. Concerning the upstart dog of 7. (5)
6. Did Polonius get it as a present, in a manner of speaking? (3, 4, 2, 3, 3)
7. Cut iron in a row. (7)
8. According to Kipling it will never meet 26. (4)
13. How you leave 1 down for the old bird. (4)
14. One usually does with 1 down. (5, 5)
16. Backward English school, surprisingly of this! (4)
19. Insects feel touchy about it, no doubt! (7)
21. 4 loses her head, but keeps her wits though somewhat shaken. (7)
23. Home sweet home meant nothing to those who ate it. (5)
25. He pict his partner! (4)
26 and 28. An Angie, as it turned out, made Aethelbert this kind of King. (4, 7)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Archdeacon
6. Spit
10. Minimum
11. Eleanor
12. Head
13. Manifested
15. Intoned
16. Graham
18. Sprint
21. Wallace
24. Condiments
25. Will
27. Reagent
28. Heathen
29. Sees
30. Near misses

DOWN

1. Arm-chair
2. Contact
3. Dame
4. Arm band
5. Opening
7. Pink tea
8. Tirade
9. Venerable
14. Undivided
17. Ceilings
19. Pen name
20. Trestle
21. Watcher
22. Alights
23. Acorns
26. Dali

(156)

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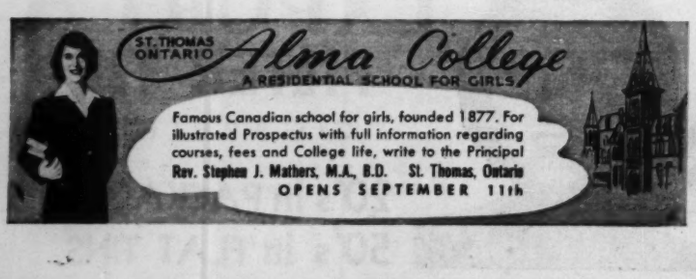
CANADA DRY
WATER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Saturday Night Press

71 RICHMOND ST. W., TORONTO

Woman of the Week:

First in Forty-Nine

by Bernice Coffey

A BUSINESS COURSE and an orderly mind launched Elsie Barron on a career that puts her in the ranks of successful women. She is a 5' titian blonde wtih blue eyes and a pink-and-gold complexion for which heredity, not cosmetics, gets the credit. Hers is a type of feminine prettiness that can never be captured in a photograph.

But Elsie Barron is more than a very pretty, quiet-mannered woman . . . she's a first rate business executive, too.

During the past year she has presided over the affairs of the International Affiliation of Sales and Advertising Clubs—first time in its 49 year history that a woman has wielded the presidential gavel.

—Milne

ELSIE BARRON

The International Affiliation includes advertising and sales clubs in U.S. Great Lakes cities and the Canadian cities of Windsor, London, Hamilton, Toronto. The Women's Advertising Club of Toronto, first women's club to join the Affiliation, is hostess for this year's convention in Toronto.

Place of the Affiliation's annual convention and the presidency alternate between the U.S. and Canada. When Mrs. Barron steps down from the president's chair Thomas A. Boris, of Buffalo, will take over.

TIME to assess the degree of success of an executive is at the end rather than the beginning of the term of office. Those who served with Elsie Barron, when she was president of the Affiliation and, the previous year, of the Women's Advertising Club of Toronto, say they like working with her because she is reliable, has a knack of gettings things done quietly.

"She has one of the most orderly minds I've ever encountered," remarked an advertising woman who has worked with her. "Meetings chaired by her run smoothly, are over on time, because the agenda is always arranged in advance down to the last detail."

Mrs. Barron confesses that she does not like making speeches, but does so easily and efficiently—thanks to a course in public speaking and her experience as a past-president of the Women's Advertising Club.

BORN in Liverpool, England (which may account for that exquisite complexion) Elsie Barron, *nee* Jenkins, was brought to Canada as an infant. Before moving to Toronto the family lived for a number of years at Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., where Elsie's father was attached to the College staff.

Elsie Barron's rating as a business executive has been earned as Secretary-Treasurer and Office Manager of Nutrim Company, Ltd., of Toronto. Nutrim, a name taken from the first two syllables of nutriment, is an infants' food formulated by Dr. F. A. J. Zeidler, Toronto chemist and developed by Mr. E. J. Staley, president of Nutrim. Mrs. Barron, only woman in the organization, has been in on the development of Nutrim from its beginning 10 years ago, has seen tons of it being sent overseas by the Red Cross during and after the last war.

The food is now being used by the Save - the - Children Fund in countries where there is malnutrition among children. "A big order is going out to Lebanon right now," said Mrs. Barron.

You would not think much time would be left for relaxation, but Elsie Barron finds time to enjoy tennis and golf, is an enthusiastic gardener (flower garden variety) at her summer cottage at Pickering, Ont. She likes to cook and is mildly famous for the bread she sometimes serves at parties. It is made from a biscuit ready-mix which she mixes with orange or cheese.

Mrs. Barron seems to typify the modern business woman — capability well blended with femininity.

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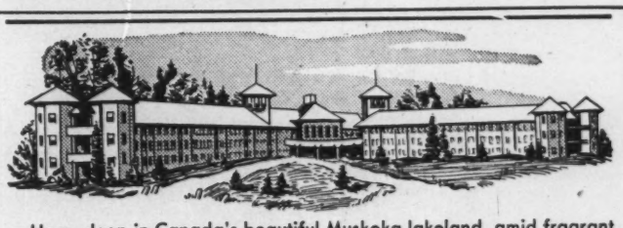

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Concerning Food:

Cheese and Cherries

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

HERE'S a good dessert tart using readily available items. You'll like the surprise cream-cheese-lemon filling underneath the cherries.

Cherry Cream Tarts

- 6 baked tarts shells (3¾" in diameter)
- 1 package (3 oz.) cream cheese
- 2 tbsps. sugar
- ¼ tsp. lemon juice
- ½ tsp. grated lemon rind
- 1/3 cup heavy cream, whipped
- 3 tbsps. sugar
- 1 tbsp. cornstarch
- ¾ cup cherry juice
- 1 No. 2 can (2½ cups) red, pitted cherries, well drained

Soften cream cheese at room temperature; cream until smooth. Gradually add sugar while stirring; beat with spoon until fluffy. Add lemon juice and lemon rind. Fold in whipped cream. Put 2½ tbsps. cream cheese mixture into each baked tart shell. Chill in refrigerator 1 hour. Combine 3 tbsps. sugar and cornstarch in saucepan. Gradually stir in cherry juice. Cook over medium heat until thick and clear. Cool slightly, stir in cherries and spoon over cream cheese mixture.

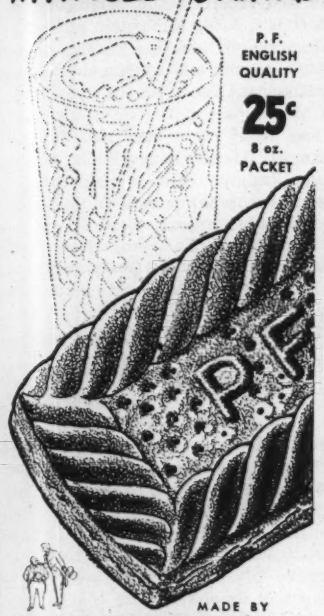
■ A feather-light steamed chocolate pudding with pink mint ice cream will add glamour to that end-of-the-roast meal. Make up chocolate mix according to directions (use half the package for 4 servings) and steam in a greased, covered mould for 2 hours. Buy or make pink peppermint ice cream. Serve it slightly soft as sauce.

■ Something cheesy for evening snacks is always good. This one requires tea biscuit dough, sliced cheese and bacon. Make up tea biscuit dough (or prepared mix) with tomato juice instead of milk. Roll dough ⅜" thick and cut with round cookie cutter. Cover half of the rounds with slices of yellow process cheese, then top with remaining rounds. Wrap a thin slice (or slices) of side bacon *around* the outside edges of the tea biscuit sandwich and secure ends with toothpick. Bake on greased bake sheet at 450 dg. F, 15-20 minutes, or until biscuits are baked and bacon crisp. These can be made up ahead of time and refrigerated. Allow more time for baking (5-7 minutes).

■ A cheese treatment for the parsnip is very good indeed. Peel parsnips and cut into cubes. Cook until tender in boiling salted water about 15 minutes. Drain and roll in grated nippy cheese (use 1-1/3 cups grated cheese to 4 cups cubed raw parsnips). Place in greased shallow bake dish and bake at 375°F about 15 minutes.

■ Fruit juices may be kept in can in refrigerator for 48 hours without appreciable vitamin C loss. Apple juice is the exception.

SERVE P.F. SHORTCAKE WITH ICED DRINKS



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FILMS

MUSIC BREAKS THE ICE FOR THE BOX-OFFICE

PRAISEWORTHY always seems to be a damning description to attach to any experiment in entertainment, but it happens to apply better than most adjectives to "Of Men and Music." The latest approach to presenting serious concert music on the screen is serious in treatment and admirable in intention. It is also, most of the time, highly enjoyable.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

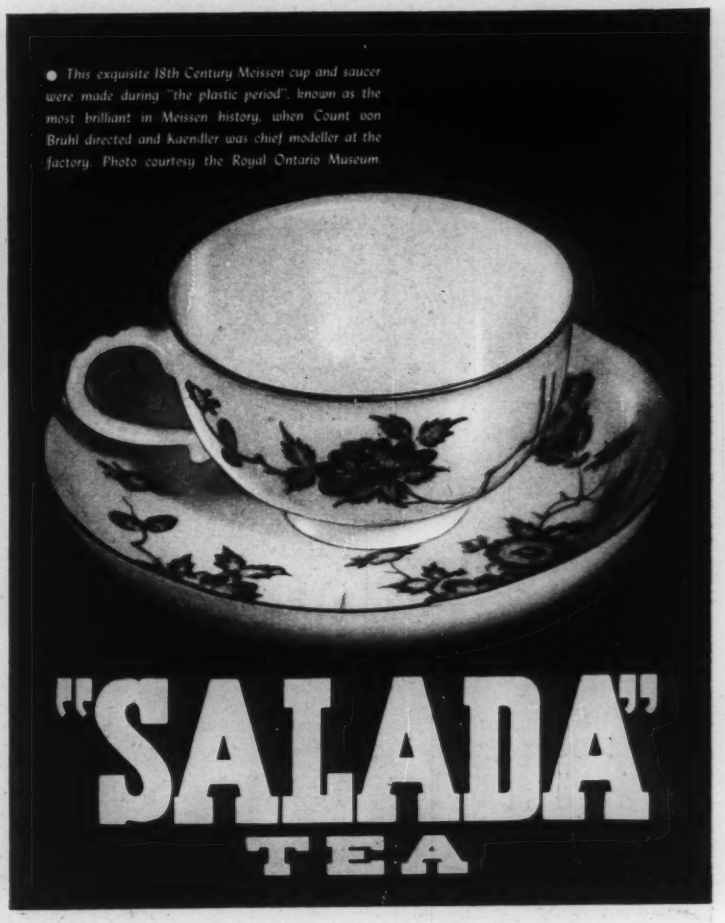
"Of Men and Music" presents a group of distinguished concert artists—Artur Rubinstein, Jascha Heifetz, Nadine Connor, Jan Peerce, and Dimitri Mitropoulos—in four relatively straight concert numbers and a program of popular classics. It undertakes the experiment with a certain air of diffidence, directed partly at the artists who are asked to perform before a movie audience, and partly towards the audience which is required to accept good music for its own sake, with none of the usual palliatives of plot and super-production. Mr. Deems Taylor, who usually acts as front man in experiments of this sort, makes the explanations to the audience. A handsome silver-haired actor fills in the details for Artur Rubinstein and finally gets him sitting down at his piano. After that the artists, with a little assistance from an off-screen commentator, are pretty much on their own.

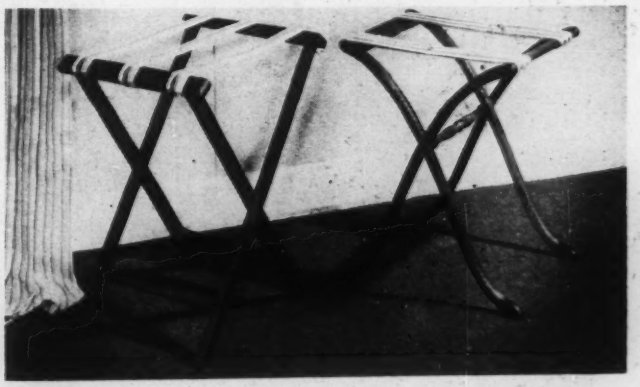
"CONCERT MAGIC" undertook a similar experiment a year or two ago, and possibly the treatment was a little too austere. At any rate the picture failed to interest the general public. "Of Men and Music" compromises by presenting its distinguished cast on a more personal basis, against a fairly intimate background. This works out admirably in the case of Artur Rubinstein and Dimitri Mitropoulos, who transfer their personal warmth and vitality to the screen as easily as they do their music.

It is less successful in the sequences devoted to Jascha Heifetz, a much more inflexible maestro. Mr. Heifetz allows himself to be shown in his own self-designated home and studio, but doesn't invite any further intimacy. The sequence involving Jan Peerce and Nadine Connor, which is more

—20th Century-Fox

MITROPOULOS: "OF MEN AND MUSIC"


● This exquisite 18th Century Meissen cup and saucer were made during "the plastic period", known as the most brilliant in Meissen history, when Count von Brühl directed and Kaendler was chief modeller at the factory. Photo courtesy the Royal Ontario Museum.
"SALADA"
TEA



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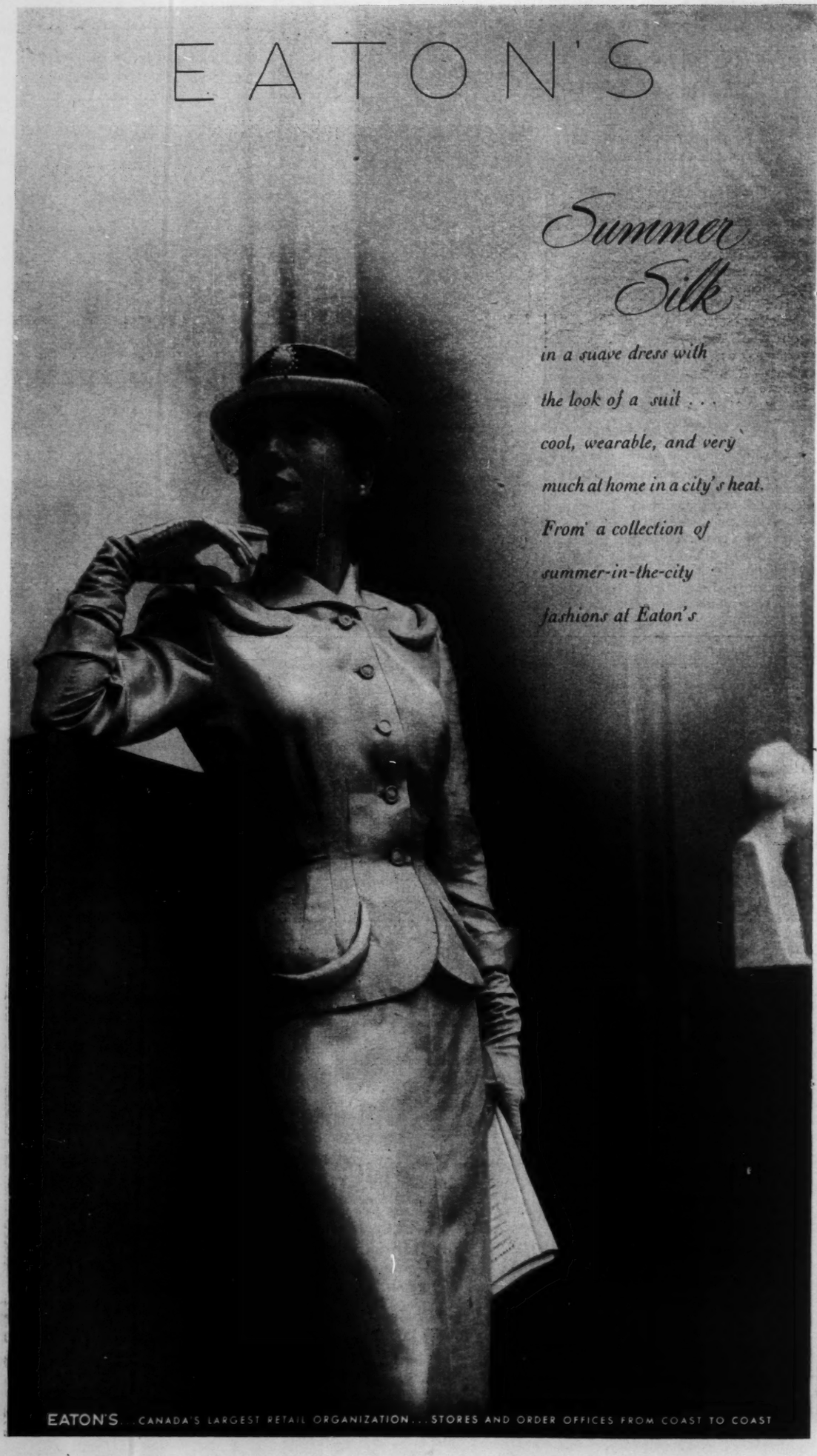
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frankly staged, is set in an empty concert hall, where the pair put on a benefit concert for an ecstatic night watchman. The singing is superb, but there is a touch of familiar *schmalz* here that seemed a little out of key in so dedicated a program.

The program itself, all of it familiar, is well recorded and beautifully performed. Artur Rubinstein plays Mendelssohn's Spinning Song, Liszt's Liebestraum, and a Chopin waltz and polonaise. Jan Peerce and Nadine Connor contribute two solos and a duet from Meyerbeer and Donizetti operas. Heifetz plays Bach, Debussy and Paganini; and there is a superb orchestral windup, with Dimitri Mitropoulos leading the New York Philharmonic, first in rehearsal and finally in a full concert performance of the third movement of Liszt's Faust Symphony.

The production is guarded with care and even visible anxiety against any vulgarization. Its chief value, however, is in its program numbers which are masterly. If "Of Men and Music" succeeds in breaking the ice around the box office the series will probably be extended. Music lovers will attend, no doubt in increasing numbers. But it is still a matter of doubt if the larger audience can be attracted by the urgency of Mr. Deems Taylor or the sight of Jascha Heifetz playing ping-pong in his own backyard.

"VENDETTA" starring Faith Domergue, seems to have been made for the type of movie-goer who in the silent days used to read titles aloud. His place has been taken on the sound track by a commentator who introduces the characters and carefully explains the meaning of the word vendetta.

The vendetta here is organized by a Corsican beauty (Faith Domergue) who insists that her brother (George Dolenz) turn out and kill the assassins of their father. The brother, who is engaged to a lovely blonde, is rather reluctant about the project and hedges through three-quarters of the film, while Faith stalks about in black robes, looking as grim as the housekeeper in "Rebecca," and occasionally bursting into a death chant. She gets her way eventually and the picture ends in a massacre which, happily, includes the heroine.

IN "BRANDED" we have Alan Ladd, tricked out with a faked birth-mark, impersonating the kidnapped son of a rich and credulous rancher (Charles Bickford.) Rancher Bickford is taken in. So is his fond wife (Selena Royle). So is the ardent younger daughter. Bandit Ladd seems all set for a prosperous future when his conscience unaccountably betrays him and he rushes off to locate the real heir and bring him home.

I came in half-way through this distracted epic and had to wait till it came round again to pick up the loose connections. The birth-mark mystery was cleared up when Actor Ladd whisked off his shirt for a tattooing operation. He whisked it off again 15 minutes later to establish credentials, and I whisked out of the theatre.

—*Mary Lowrey Ros*

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Super-Colossal Production

by Mary Lowrey Ross

"THE PERSON we should really get under contract is General MacArthur," a Hollywood man said to me a year or two ago.

We were having lunch in a Hollywood restaurant and my host was a studio publicity director, a volatile young man without an illusion in the world except the illusion of showmanship. The General, he kept insisting, was wasted on Japan. His place was in Hollywood. There hadn't been anything like him in the film capital since the days of Francis X. Bushman.

"They're all trained now to play everything down," he said. "The General understands how to play things way up." And presently he jumped up from the table and gave an imitation of General MacArthur leaping out of a landing-craft ahead of his men and striding through the water straight up to the eye of the camera. It was a good imitation and it got a laugh from the next table. The performer sat down, smiling happily. "I get a wonderful kick out of good corn," he said.

Listening to General MacArthur, in his speech before Congress last week, I realized how far the General went beyond even a Hollywood publicity director's dreams of flight and achievement. It is doubtful if even Hollywood could have written his speech, though it would have been proud to. Even over the air, without the aid of television, the whole occasion had the quality of super-production in the hands of some fabulous epic-maker.

THERE were, too, the great crowd scenes with their charged and rising emotionalism. There was the superb handling of distinguished extras, including Gene Tunney and the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, the announcer picking them out swiftly and then swinging back to the main action; and after that the crescendo of movement, the tightening of suspense and the sound of introductory speeches trying to make themselves heard above the crowd-excitement. And finally there was General MacArthur himself in his high-buttoned coat and his wonderful hat, designed like the General's political theories by himself . . ."I stand on this rostrum with a sense of deep humility and pride . . ."

It was a remarkable speech, eloquent, persuasive, richly intoned and beautifully timed. It carried you along like some smooth and intricate sequence on the screen, without a pause in the hypnotic flow and not a moment from first to last when you could stop and ask yourself: Is the General speaking now in deep humility or in pride? Is he Mark Anthony or Julius Caesar, and has he come to bury MacArthur or to praise him? Did the Joint Chiefs of Staff really approve the MacArthur aims, and if so why did they fire him? These questions came up later, but at the moment all one could do was follow the General's speech through its splendid rise from point to point, to its final paragraph, with the dying fall that sent every popular composer in America scurrying to his piano . . . "Old generals never die, they simply fade away . . . I now close my military career and just (pause) fade away . . ."

IT WAS probably one of the great historic speeches of America. Yet in the end it left one feeling a little as though one had just been sold the Brooklyn Bridge under the most august circumstances imaginable. The General had sold us his conception of world peace; but there seemed very little chance of the world's getting possession on the General's terms. The applause was still thundering as I turned off the radio. Everyone was having a wonderful time, and it seemed probable that no one among the nine and a half million people who had turned out to see General MacArthur had had a more wonderful time than the General himself.

A little later when I set off to do my mid-week's shopping, I was still thinking about the General. The trouble was that everything had been on the super-colossal scale. Only one has learned over the years to distrust the super-colossal.

At the corner a woman stopped me. She was wearing a good seal coat, a matronly hat with a modest veil, and the sort of smile I recognized even before I saw the paper in her hand. "Would you care to sign the world Peace Petition?" she asked.

I said in sheer exacerbation, "Can't you find anything better to do with your time than this?"

But she only smiled her unwavering indoctrinated smile; a smile undoubtedly recommended after endless group discussions for just such encounters as this, "Aren't you interested in Peace?"

"Peace—" I began. Then I said "Thank God for General MacArthur!" and walked on. It probably surprised her a good deal less than it did myself.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

We Must Halt Stock Racketeering!

High time that Ontario Cleared Out the Stock Crooks
Chief Need Is the Determination to End this Evil

by P. M. Richards

WHY DOES the Province of Ontario tolerate stock racketeering?

Over the last year or two, hundreds of thousands of dollars have come to Toronto each week from fraudulent sales of mining and oil stocks. Some estimates have said a million dollars a week. Most of it has come from the United States, but Canadians themselves have also been big contributors.

—John Steele
P. M. RICHARDS

Recently, because of press and radio publicity on both sides of the border, this dishonest traffic has assumed the proportions of a national scandal.

The Securities and exchange Commission — the official body regulating security-selling in the United States—is up in arms about the contravention of its regulations by the racketeers operating from Ontario (mostly Toronto) by mail and telephone across the border. The SEC would like to be able to extradite the offenders and deal with them in U.S. courts, but the Canadian Parliament has not ratified an extradition arrangement proposed by the U.S. Government.

Why should offenders against Canadian laws, as well as American, be sent across the border for treatment? Why not deal with them here?

Actually some have been dealt with here. But, relatively, not many. The Ontario Securities Commission, the regulatory authority, has occasionally cancelled or suspended a firm's or individual's registration for infringing its regulations, thus debarring the offender from engaging in stock selling, and even, still more occasionally, has got someone sent to jail. But in general the OSC has been inclined to be easy-going. And the racketeering has continued.

A certain amount of tolerance is understandable, especially in a province which has seen so much financing of new speculative undertakings. The OSC knows well that mining and oil ventures, particularly in their early days, involve considerable speculative risk; it remembers that all mines and oil wells were at one stage just holes in the ground, and it may be excused for sometimes taking a lenient view of stock-selling methods that lean, even though heavily, to over-enthusiasm and high pressure.

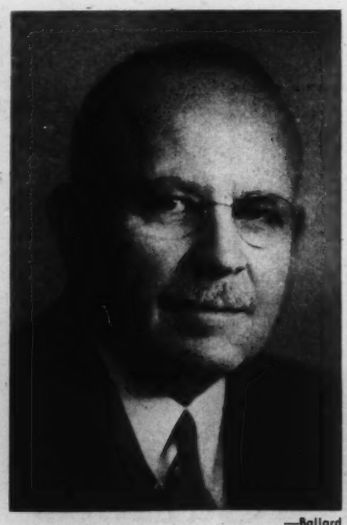
But deliberate misrepresentation is something else. And deliberate misrepresentation, amounting to clear intent to defraud, seems to be the keynote of a tremendous volume of stock-selling literature sent out from Toronto during the last year and longer. This does not emanate from Toronto Stock Exchange members, it need scarcely be said, but from racketeering sharepushers who have set up business on the fringe of the legitimate financial community.

In recent months a blast of protest and criticism of stock offerings from Toronto has come from south of the border. Some of this criticism, in the terms in which it was made, has perhaps scarcely been justified. Some of the stock offerings complained of by state authorities may have been guilty of nothing more than "high pressure," and the violations of their security regulations merely technical.

Positive Fraud

But these are not the cases that are worrying the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and the postal authorities. The SEC has issued 75 or more "fraud orders" against Canadian promotions in the last eighteen months, and has emphasized again and again that in doing so it was not concerned with technical infractions but only with clear cases of fraud.

The SEC says in one case, typical of many others: "Shares of —— —— Mines, Ltd., are being offered by mail on the representation that mine properties are in proven areas, and that there are great profit possibilities for shareholders . . . . whereas, in truth and in fact, the mine properties are not in proven areas, and were abandoned by their previous owners; the properties are unproven and undeveloped, and there is no basis for representations of profit possibilities for persons who purchase shares. . . ."



—Ballard
LENNOX, *Securities Commissioner, needs a larger staff for policing.*

In another typical case, an oil stock offering, Toronto sharepushers informed prospective purchasers in the U.S. that the stock was selling at 30 cents a share and would be listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange the following day at 40 cents a share; that the company had three producing wells and by the end of the year would have "a number of producing wells"; that dividends would begin to be paid by the end of the year, and that the oil wells were located in the largest oil field in Canada.

Reporting a year after the beginning of the stock offering, the SEC said that "In truth and in fact, all of the above representations are completely false and fraudulent. Shares are not listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the company has never made application to list its shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange. No dividends have been paid . . . . and because of the loading (promoters' commissions) and other factors, the investment cannot be profitable to investors." There is an almost endless repetition of fraud cases like this.

Small Investors

The complainants number many thousands, mostly small investors who had perhaps a few thousand dollars of savings in Government bonds and other high-grade but relatively low-yield securities, and who fell easy victims to the expert and wholly unscrupulous long-distance telephone salesmen who followed up the inquiries resulting from the mail "come-on" literature. In many cases their names and addresses had been obtained from "sucker" mailing lists compiled by a Chicago firm.

The SEC informs the Ontario Securities Commission of these complaints and of the results of its investigation of each stock offering. But the flood of sharepushing mail from Toronto has continued. Though, when the SEC issues fraud orders, the U.S. Post Office bars the offenders from

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

CMA WARNING

Pressure Groups And the Law

NEW CONCERN over the question are unions abusing their power?—was registered last week. The spokesman was Canadian Manufacturers' Association President W. F. Holding.

His charges: that unions are breaking the law governing picketing; that they are using highly organized pressure groups to push Government decisions their way; that they are not living up to their responsibilities under contract.

W. F. HOLDING

The abuse of power, Holding said, endangered not only the general welfare, but also the existence of unions. "The general public", he warned, "takes democracy so much for granted it does not realize that fundamental democratic principles are imperilled by unpunished defiance of law and order."

The laws of Canada recognize the right of employees to organize and to strike, but they forbid the use of force to deprive the employer of the use of his property. Holding saw in operations of pressure groups the reason for slackness in enforcing picketing laws.

"Our elected governing bodies," he charged, "are, in effect, surrendering the governing of the country to well-organized pressure groups." He accused governing authorities of "reluctance to resort to any action which might result in loss of the political support of a well-organized minority group."

All Hurt

The remedy, he said, lies with the citizens of Canada. Management is not the only class that suffers when unions break the law governing picketing. The CMA chief referred to the recent milk deliverers' strike in Toronto as an example. People could get milk at stores, but these alternative sources of supply "were promptly and rigidly denied to the consuming public by the strikers.

"One spokesman for the union declared flatly 'if necessary we will take 2,000 people and march on the stores, and soon put a stop to this nonsense.' "

It wasn't nonsense, Holding maintained, for the public to deny the right of the union to prevent anyone buying or selling milk on any terms.

The CMA chief admitted that in the past social wrongs had been committed by powerful capitalist groups who defied democratic laws. Legislation and the work of unions themselves had checked these. But now the pendulum had swung to the other side.

HALT STOCK RACKETEERING!

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 38

the use of the mails, the sharepushers easily get around that by using other names.

Because it has proved impossible, so far, to stop the evil at the source, Better Business Bureaus, newspapers, magazines and radio stations in the U.S. have been warning the public to beware of Toronto sharepushers. Toronto, in consequence, has had a lot of very unfavorable publicity. This U.S. campaign will not do legitimate Canadian investment any good.

And the criticism is by no means confined to the United States. Ontario is also under attack by the securities authorities of its sister provinces. After many Canadians as well as Americans had lost money in a western oil promotion registered under the Ontario securities law, A. G. Blackstock, Alberta Securities Commissioner, said this about it:

"The whole literature is completely objectionable and would never be authorized by us (Alberta) for publication. For instance, in the first paragraph they refer to the properties as being situated in active extensions of three proven oil fields. It is true that their properties are situated in active extensions, but the activities so far have not produced oil. It is not so much what is said, but what is left unsaid that makes the literature misleading. . . . The whole literature can be described as misleading, high-pressure sucker bait."

Mr. Blackstock added this pertinent comment; "Perhaps I should mention that all these Ontario companies carefully avoid coming to Alberta for registration. They know that our conditions of registration are quite stringent, our restrictions on advertising equally stringent, and we do not permit financing by way of option, except in exceptional circumstances."

Despite the patently fraudulent character of the Toronto racketeering "fringe element's" offerings, as established by SEC investigators, and the record number of such cases, the Ontario Securities Commission has refused to get excited. The OSC's chairman, O. E. Lennox, says that though sensational charges abound, actual proofs of wrong-doing, on which action could be taken, are much less common. The OSC itself is obviously handicapped in doing a good policing job by the smallness of its staff. It relies largely on the policing of stock promotions by the Ontario Broker-Dealers' Association set up for this purpose in 1947.

But the lack of effectiveness of this is indicated by the current situation. Clearly the OSC needs more investigators of its own, men of a high type. But even this is probably not so important as the attitude of the Commission itself. Only if there is frank recognition of the existence of this cancerous evil and a determination to excise it will things be remedied.

The crooks don't want a clean-up, but all honest men do. It's time they had an inning.

—Imperial Oil

PIPE & PRODUCTION

ONTARIO Premier Leslie Frost, left, and Imperial Oil President G. L. Stewart turn the valve that brings Alberta crude oil across the finish line of its journey eastward. Picture was taken at ceremonies marking the arrival of the first oil from Alberta to reach Sarnia via pipeline and the new Imperial Leduc tanker.

To extend their market, Alberta producers are taking less than is paid producers in Texas, or Venezuela, for instance, so that they may compete. Since the lower price is applied to all the crude they sell, prairie consumers are reaping benefits.

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BUSINESS ANGLE

TOO HIGH—OR TOO LOW?

Big Corporation Profits Not What They Seem—Need for Price Flexibility

by P. M. Richards

WHEN picking common stocks as inflation hedges, which is something that a good many forward-looking folk have been doing over the last year or two, a point to keep in mind is that the prices of the companies' products should be flexible. This means that from the inflation hedge angle, it is highly desirable, or even essential, that prices can be raised promptly to reflect increases in costs. Some companies are much better situated in this respect than others.

The boss of a food store chain, for instance, can hoist his prices today and again tomorrow if he needs to, whereas the public utilities subject to regulation, the railways and power and gas companies, are likely to find that by the time they are able to get one rate increase sanctioned by the regulating authority, another raise is overdue. Thus, in a prolonged period of inflation, they may be operating continuously at a rate or price disadvantage, despite occasional raises. This will bring about a deterioration in their financial position and in their ability to maintain their standard of service and to pay the going level of wages.

PUBLISHERS HIT

MAGAZINES and newspapers are almost in the utilities' class, because of the relative inflexibility of their advertising and subscription rates. Today they tend to find that their costs are rising much more rapidly than their revenues, affecting their ability to earn a profit. And earning a profit is a necessity, as was emphasized at last week's convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

"Profit is more important than just the dollars and cents," declared R. M. Hederman of the Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion-Ledger*. "It means the difference between a free and uncontrolled press and a press which is subsidized. To remain free to publish, the newspaper must be free economically. And to be free economically, the newspaper must show a margin of profit."

The simple truth is that every business must be able to earn a profit, and an adequate profit, if it is to survive and continue providing jobs and goods and services. If the profit is inadequate, the quality of the products will decline and eventually the company will go out of business. We hear a great deal today, particularly from the labor unions, about excessive profits, but there is more reason for questioning, in view of present trends, if business in the years ahead will be able to earn (and retain after taxes) sufficient profits to keep it healthy and expansive.

THE PROFITS FACTS

IN SPITE of the big figures we see in many annual financial statements, are corporation profits really excessive? A study by economist Gilbert E. Jackson (from DBS figures) shows that Canadian corporate profits, before taxes, totalled $618 million in 1939 and $1,898 million in 1949, an increase of 3.07 times. But taxes paid by those companies were $112 million and $727 million respectively, an increase in 1949 of 6.49 times; gifts to charity at $6 million and $23 million increased 3.83 times; dividend payments at $281 million and $547 million went up 1.95 times, and undistributed profits (retained for future expansion, etc.) at $219 million in 1939 and $601 million in 1949 rose 2.74 times.

Showing the same figures in percentages, we find that taxes which had consumed 18.1 per cent of profits in 1939 took 38.3 per cent in 1949, an increase of 20.2 per cent; and gifts to charity rose slightly from 1.0 per cent in 1939 to 1.2 per cent in 1949, up 0.2 per cent. But the share of profits going to the owners of corporations, *i.e.* dividend payments to shareholders, declined nearly as much percentagewise as the tax take rose; it fell from 45.5 per cent of profits in 1939 to 28.8 per cent in 1949, a decrease of 16.7 per cent. Undistributed profits declined too, from 35.4 per cent of profits in 1939 to 31.7 per cent in 1949, a drop of 3.7 per cent.

SHAREHOLDERS ILL-USED

IT SEEMS, then, that the big increases in corporation profits which the labor unions assail so warmly have not meant increased benefits to the shareholders, or for the companies themselves as evidenced by the proportion of profits retained as "undistributed profits". Though the shareholders' "take" in dollars has risen, the increase is far less than the increase in the cost of living.

The total amount of dividends received by Canadians was $130 million in 1939 and $269 million in 1949. Income tax reduced these amounts to $127 million and $245 million, but the latter sum was worth only $146 million in terms of 1939 dollars. For in the period from 1939 to 1949 the cost-of-living index, ex rents, had risen by 68 per cent. The DBS figures show that while the purchasing power of dividends rose by about one-seventh, the purchasing power of all income other than dividends increased by just about two-thirds.

Can corporation profits which do so poorly for the corporations' shareholders be properly termed excessive?

started production April 16 with BC's first Forest Management Licence. It will use hemlock, balsam and spruce over an area of hundreds of square miles on a "block-cutting pattern" designed to keep the forests in perpetual production.

It will produce annually 70,000 tons of pulp which will be blown into 200,000,000 pounds of acetate rayon yarn. This equals 15 per cent of the present total production of the whole U.S. rayon industry.

The chips really do fly, to the popeyed amazement of BC's northern timber veterans who thought trees could be used only for making lumber or pulp for paper. Big machines smash the trees into tiny chips which are "cooked" with acid manufactured on the mill site. In a couple of years, the pulp will go to the company's $75,000,000 chemical plant to be built near Edmonton, adjacent to the

The business of insurance is conducted under the close supervision of the Federal and Provincial Departments of Insurance. The Federal Department has power to grant a Dominion licence to companies and also to determine their solvency. Provincial departments of insurance supervise companies operating under provincial charter and also regulate the terms and conditions of the contracts issued by all companies. Last year more than 96 per cent of life insurance and about 86 per cent of fire and casualty insurance was written by companies registered with the Federal Department.

Federal Jurisdiction

While the jurisdiction of the Federal Department is restricted, it has wide powers for questions of licensing and solvency which touch almost all financial operations of the company. Before an insurance company may transact business in Canada it must obtain a licence. The licence will not be granted unless its financial positi

ROBERT A. LAIDLAW

whose appointment to the Board of Directors of The British American Oil Company was announced by W. K. Whiteford, President, at the Company's Annual Meeting.

Mr. Laidlaw is widely known for his business interests in Eastern Canada. He is a Director of various companies including the Bank of Montreal, Bell Telephone Company of Canada and Moore Corporation Limited. Mr. Laidlaw is President and Chairman of the Board of the National Trust Company Limited and is Vice-President of the Canada Life Assurance Company. He is also Secretary-Treasurer of the R. Laidlaw Lumber Company Limited.

Mr. Laidlaw has taken an extremely active interest in the Toronto Hospital for Sick Children and is Chairman of the Hospital's Board of Trustees. *

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NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 37½c per share has been declared on the outstanding Class A shares of this Company, payable June 1, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 15, 1951.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 17½c per share has been declared on the outstanding Class B shares of this Company payable June 1, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 15, 1951.

By Order of the Board.

KENNETH C. BENNINGTON,
Secretary.

Newmarket, Ontario,
April 26, 1951.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No. 255

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents per share upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Friday, the first day of June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April, 1951.

By Order of the Board.

T. H. ATKINSON, General Manager.

Montreal, Que., April 17, 1951.

LOBLAW GROCETERIAS CO., LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share and a bonus of 12½ cents per share on the Class "A" shares and a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share and a bonus of 12½ cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending May 31st, 1951, payable on the 1st day of June, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 2nd day of May, 1951. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian funds.

By Order of the Board,

R. G. MEECH,
Secretary.

Toronto, April 25, 1951.

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48TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND

A dividend of fifteen cents (15c) per share on all issued Common Shares of the Company has been declared payable June 1, 1951, to all shareholders of record as at the close of business April 30, 1951.

By Order of the Board.

K. R. GILLELAN,
Vice-Pres. and Sec.-Treas.

Brantford, Ont., April 20, 1951.

From the Ground Up

Crane's President Clegg Discovered Experience Is a Good Teacher

by Ed. Bantey

ON A FRIDAY afternoon 31 years ago, a handsome Montreal lad of 16 packed away his school books for the last time and faced the post-World War I world. Bright and early next Monday morning he reported to work at Crane Limited.

For both Crane, which came to Canada about a year before, and Les Clegg, the youth who had enough of school, it has been a solid love affair ever since—capped by the appointment last October of grey-haired, still-handsome Leslie Herbert Travis Clegg to the presidency of the company.

This month, like every other since Clegg took over the driver's seat, Crane's general staff sat down to plan operations at Canadian headquarters on Montreal's Beaver Hall Square. Senior executives reported on progress in Crane's many departments, discussed problems relating to the staff of 3,500. They also got many a beef off their chests.

As usual, too, Les Clegg chaired the meeting, but was no figurehead. Having gone through the mill himself, he knows the score about every phase of Crane operations. The men who boss these operations, in turn, recognize Clegg's knowledge.

Last year, with Clegg filling in for ailing President James I. Robinson, Crane Limited chalked up a record net sales figure of about $50,000,000 for the valves, fittings, piping components and plumbing and heating material produced by its six Canadian plants. The target for 1951 is even higher.

Energy to Spare

Athletic-looking Leslie Clegg is only 47 years old, but his features and build further the impression that he is even younger. His brisk, business-like mannerisms are those of a man with plenty of energy to spare.

He speaks with quiet authority based on thorough experience in the operations of Crane's half-dozen plants at 18 branches across Canada. Currently he is discussing plans for expansion of the company's marketing and production facilities. (The 1,000-man plant in Montreal, biggest of the six, is already in the process of being expanded).

Clegg's rise in the company has been steady if unspectacular from year to year. He started off as a junior clerk, moved up to the post of manager of Crane's engineering sales department by 1929. Later he was manager of the subsidiary Warden King Ltd. plant in Montreal, then manager of priorities in 1942.

That was the year Crane was asked to send Les Clegg to Ottawa, where he put in a one-year stint as Assistant Steel Controller for the Federal Government. When he returned to Montreal, he was successively works analyst, director of purchases and manager of the valve, fitting and engineering department.

In April, 1950, just about 3 years after that day in 1920 when h left school, he became Vice-President When President Robinson died som months later, Les Clegg becam Crane's top man in Canada.

As if all this were not an educa tion in itself, Clegg managed in hi early years with Crane to make up for the formal schooling he hadn' received. He went to night school learned all about higher mathematics Armed with the technical knowledge Clegg rounded it out with sales training in the company's own "college". Today Les Clegg is regarded as one of the brightest business executives in the country.

Crane's plants are located in Montreal, Port Hope, Quebec City, St. Johns, Que., and Vancouver, BC. Its 18 branch offices—from coast to coast—serve as sales outlets. At the same time the company sells direct from factories to wholesalers with whom, in some cases, it is in competition. Says President Clegg: "We carry water on both shoulders."

—Richard Arless

LESLIE CLEGG

Although he puts in a big day (8.30 or 9 a.m. to 5.30 or 6 p.m.) at the office, he spends a good deal of time indulging in his favorite sports. He is Honorary President of the Quebec Golf Association and Governor of the Royal Canadian Golf Association. His game: a handicap of eight.

As President of the Montreal Skeet Club and a member of the Pte. Mouillee Shooting Club, Clegg is known to his cronies as an ardent fisherman and duck-shooter. These activities, he says, help him relax from the pressure of running Crane's vast operations. They also keep him in healthy trim.

Clegg's successful business marriage has been equalled only by his real marriage. The Cleggs, married in 1929, have two children.

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those companies were $112 million and $727 million respectively, an increase in 1949 of 6.49 times; gifts to charity at $6 million and $23 million increased 3.83 times; dividend payments at $281 million and $547 million went up 1.95 times, and undistributed profits (retained for future expansion, etc.) at $219 million in 1939 and $601 million in 1949 rose 2.74 times.

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R. H. L. MASSIE
President

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INSURANCE

GOVERNMENT WATCHDOGS

LAST YEAR Canadians paid insurance premiums to a new record of $750 million. This means that the average family invested about $250 in its future security or to provide for unforeseen contingencies. Today almost every Canadian has at least one insurance policy and thus has a personal stake in the financial stability of the company or companies concerned, since they must be able to provide the protection he pays for. Therefore, he also has a direct interest in the adequacy of Government supervision of insurance companies.

The business of insurance is under the close supervision of the Federal and Provincial Departments of Insurance. The Federal Department has power to grant a Dominion licence to companies and also to determine their solvency. Provincial departments of insurance supervise companies operating under provincial charter and also regulate the terms and conditions of the contracts issued by all companies. Last year more than 96 per cent of life insurance and about 86 per cent of fire and casualty insurance was written by companies registered by the Federal Department.

Federal Jurisdiction

While the jurisdiction of the Federal Department is restricted, it has wide powers for questions of licensing and solvency which touch almost all financial operations of the company. Before an insurance company may start business in Canada it must obtain a licence. The licence will not be issued unless its financial position meets certain standards, and until it has deposited, with the Department of Insurance, securities for the protection of its Canadian policyholders. At June 30, 1950, deposits under the control of the Federal Department of Insurance totalled $1,213 million.

The company's licence must be renewed annually. The federal law provides that before a renewal is granted the Department must examine the affairs of the company, make an audit of its books, and be satisfied that the company is sound.

Foreign Companies

British and foreign insurance companies are required to maintain in Canada at all times sufficient assets to at least cover their total liabilities in Canada. The value of this law has been demonstrated in the past. During the depression years of 1930's, a number of foreign insurance companies with branches in Canada became insolvent, but Canadian policyholders didn't lose a dollar. Deposits held for their exclusive protection, and other assets in Canada, were sufficient to cover the cost of reinsuring the total Canadian business in sound companies.

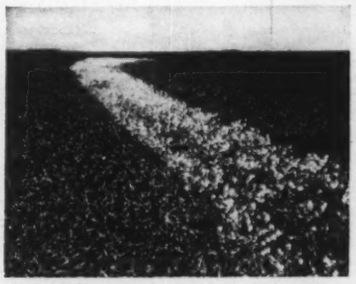
But the powers of the Federal Department of Insurance are not confined to licensing the companies and auditing their books. Investments are also regulated. Insurance laws say how the funds of the companies may be invested and also the percentage of total funds which may be put into any one type of investment. Only investments which are approved by the Superintendent of Insurance may be shown as assets in the company's financial statement, and he says at what value they must be shown.

Companies which operate under a provincial charter and licence are inspected and regulated by Provincial Departments of Insurance in much the same manner as the Federal Department supervises Dominion-registered companies.

While insurance companies have complete freedom of action within the limits of insurance laws, no other industry is under more constant, experienced and careful supervision; in no other country have the interests of policyholders been more fully protected.

—*L. D. Millar*

Adding millions of extra bushels to Canada's grain crop!



Here is a striking example of modern weed control. This whole field was badly infested with mustard. Spraying killed the weed except in a narrow strip that was missed.

In 25 years, grain elevators at Fort William have screened 176-million bushels of "dockage" out of shipments from Western farms. Much of this loss has been due to weeds which choked out grain, and robbed crops of precious moisture. Today, weeds are being eradicated from many farms. New chemical sprays kill weeds without injuring the grain, when applied at the right time, in the right strength. New-type sprayers, like the Massey-Harris 30-foot sprayer above, enable farmers to spray large acreages during the few days when growth is "just right" for a sure kill.

Weed control adds to farm prosperity, adds to the volume of Canadian exports, adds to the food supply for a hungry world. For more than 100 years, Massey-Harris has been a leader in developing machines that add to farm efficiency.

MASSEY-HARRIS

A CANADIAN COMPANY WITH A WORLD-WIDE ORGANIZATION

The Canadian Army Active Force

announces

SHORT SERVICE COMMISSIONS

The Canadian Army Active Force will accept men with the necessary qualifications for short service commissions as officers of the Canadian Army.

This applies to men who are in the following categories:-

Veteran Officers

Members or Ex-members of University Contingents C.O.T.C.

Graduates of Command Contingents Six Months Course

Other Ranks, Active Force

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Candidates for Short Service Commissions must be Canadian citizens or British subjects normally resident in Canada, physically fit.

Minimum education required:

Junior Matriculation.

Length of Short Service Commission

Candidates may apply for a 3-, 4- or 5-year commission at their option. Short Service Commission Officers will be considered for permanent Active Force Commissions upon completion of their term of service.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES

Pay and Allowances will be the same as for Officers holding permanent commissions.

Gratuity

A gratuity of one month's pay and allowances for each year of service will be paid to officers who are not granted permanent commissions at the end of the Short Service term.

Uniform Allowances

Officers appointed to Short Service Commissions in the Canadian Army Active Force will be given an adequate outfit allowance.

FOR FULL DETAILS

Apply to the nearest Army Personnel Depot or write directly to the Director-General of Army Personnel, Ottawa